

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61



My Garden Favorites

May
1920

BOBWHITE

By FRANK LINWOOD BAILEY

Come from under that leaf, Bobwhite,
Did you really think you were out of sight?
I grant you fool me with your tricks
Of swift concealment, when you mix
Yourself with grass and leaves and things,
That match the color of your wings—
I know you see me standing here,
Though much to the contrary, 'twould appear.

I love to catch your cheery whistle
From out the garden's downy thistle,
I love to watch your winsome wiles
On sunny days when summer smiles,
They more than pay me for your keep,
When seeds are gone and snows are deep,
You merry, cheery, little Elf,
I love you for your very self;
Come out from there, you saucy sprite—
Come out, I say, Bobwhite—Bobwhite!

ORDER FORM

DATE _____ 19 _____

TO
MAURICE FULD
PLANTSMAN :: SEEDSMAN
7 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ORDER NO. _____

DATE REC. _____

PAID _____

CHARGE _____

FILLED BY _____

DATE _____

SHIPPED DATE _____

VIA _____

DATE BILLED _____

BY _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN ABOVE SPACE

PLEASE FORWARD THE ENCLOSED ORDER:

VIA _____

STATE IF WANTED BY PARCEL POST, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

TO _____

NAME IN FULL

NUMBER AND STREET _____

CITY _____

COUNTY _____

STATE _____

IF REMITTANCE IS ENCLOSED, KINDLY STATE AMOUNT HERE

CHARGE SAME TO _____

MAIL BILL TO _____

NAME OF SUPERINTENDENT OR GARDENER _____

My Garden Favorites

May, 1920

The "Just Delightfully Different" Seed Book
dedicated and written for the exclusive
benefit of the Garden enthusiast



*To the beginner—a "beacon"
in the storm-tossed ocean of Garden
perplexities*

*Phone:
Bryant 2926*

Issued by

MAURICE FULD
PLANTSMAN - SEEDSMAN
7 West 45th Street, New York
Two doors off Fifth Avenue

Visitors are cordially invited

THANK YOU!

As this book goes mostly to those who know me through dealings in the past, I feel that I can here talk to a host of friends—and you must pardon me for using this term—for YOU are responsible that I sense this feeling of friendship.

The mere words "Thank you" are so inadequate to express my true feeling of appreciation for your really generous patronage, but still more for your sweet words of compliments as to my efforts to present to the gardening public a more enlightening garden literature. Thousands—not one, but many—of the most beautiful expressions of kindness, of approval and commendation, have reached me during the last four months and this has really made me happy beyond words to express. I consider it the greatest reward that man could ask for, no matter how great the achievement, and feel amply repaid for all the years of labor which I had to expend in order to do what I have done.

And all these letters have come so spontaneously, and their words ring so sincere, that my sense of duty commands me to tell you—I shall never forget it and will do all in my power to deserve it in the future.

There are some who have really learned to know me—not the man in me, but the spirit—through my writings, and for this I am also thankful, for all I have done was to sound the chord—and I have also heard the echo.

I am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that this world of ours is still a good world to live in, and that the real men and women who live now are better than any who have ever existed before, and if you have any doubt as to these facts I shall soon dispel it, for I have always believed in sharing my joys with others, and so I have decided to publish in book form just a few—say five hundred—of the most exemplary letters received this spring.

But please do not be alarmed if this should reach your eye and you should be one of those who has sent me a complimentary note, for no names will be given, and you will be the only one who knows the author. To make others happy is my philosophy and I realize that no other agency could so beautifully accomplish this as a sweet word of appreciation expressed at the right time and with the true spirit of unselfishness.

Happiness is at our reach—why not open the door and bid it welcome?

TO AN EASTER LILY

Pale bloom upon a tall green stem,
Purity thy diadem—
Fragrance thy charm;
Of love thy message born.
Lovely thy presence
To a heart forlorn,
At Eastertide.

AMY TOLL.

This original poem is the property of the author. Please do not copy.

THE MAY EDITION

I believe in timeliness and practicability and in real service to mankind, and if I do things different from my co-workers in the trade it is because I see things from a different angle.

I am in business not for how much money I can make out of it, but for how much good-will I can extract from my fellow men, and as I have already tasted the forbidden fruit and like it, I shall do my utmost to earn still more.

The reason that I publish this edition so close upon the heels of the spring one and even while this is still alive, is because gardening men and women are so engrossed with their early spring work that catalogues of previous issues are laid aside and the thing to do now is often entirely overlooked, because we feel tired at night and are anxious to seek rest.

But a new story that tells us the thing to do now is welcomed by all, and furthermore I know you by now and have a faint suspicion that you welcome my call once so often, for I am an optimist and bring sunshine, any every one of us needs it at times.

And to be perfectly truthful, I have a method in my madness—I know your enthusiasm for gardening right now runs at its highest tide and we all forget certain things, unless we are reminded of it, and that is exactly what this issue is—a reminder of things you are liable to overlook.

Again you will find it full of pleasant surprises, new thoughts, reformative as to methods in gardening and, above all, practical.

APRIL SHOWERS

I.

Pelter, pelter, little raindrops,
April's dizzy showers
Wake the sleepy daffodils,
Roses and May flowers.
Pelter, in your moody way,
Rain, oh rain, yes rain all day,
For when April month is gone,
May will come with flower and song.

II.

Pelter, pelter, little raindrops,
Pearly little beads,
Bathe the wings of summer birds,
Moist the new born seeds.
You are messenger to Spring,
With you endless joys you bring;
Thus we bid you pelter on;
May will come with bird and song.

AMY TOLL.

This original poem is the property of the author. Please do not copy.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS

For years I have realized that much of the dissatisfaction and ill feeling of the gardening public towards seed houses in general could be entirely replaced by a good-will if the public were taken into the confidence of the seedsmen as to how the business is conducted. The seed business has always been a mysterious one to the eye of the layman and no one is more responsible for these conditions than the seedman himself, for he felt it was his protection and duty to surround his business with a veil of secrecy. I am convinced that it is all wrong and the more the public can be taught of the inner workings of the business the more willing it will be to overlook shortcomings, which are as natural to appear as the sun rises and sets every day.

Of course I could not tell all here now for I could not get this story in a single book, but I will confine myself in this issue to such facts as relate to the articles offered and continue to do so in all future issues. Your comments on this innovation are sought and welcomed and still more appreciated.

Let us be frank and truthful for truth will come out and survive.

You have given me such wonderful proofs of your fairness and justice in the past, that I much rather lay my cards on the table and let you decide if I am to blame or not.

LOVELY SPRING

The spring comes with gladness,
With joys unbounded;
The birds and the flowers
All gladly responded;
The violets creep from their leafy nest
And waft their perfume
At Springtime's request.

A dewdrop sings to the first blushing rose,
Daisies and bluebells
Wake from sweet repose.
The thrush and binnnet,
The robin, the wren,
Now sing sweet carols
To cheer us again.

Oh spring, lovely spring,
We welcome you now,
This season of joy
With bloom laden bough.
Near elfin like bowers,
We dance and we sing,
Welcome spring, sweet spring—
Welcome lovely spring.

—AMY TOLL.

This original poem is the property of the author. Please do not copy.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS for PLANTING IN THE FALL

Should Be Ordered Now
for Fall Delivery

FACTS:

Fully 95% of all the bulbs planted in the fall are imported from either Holland, France, England, Japan or Asia Minor. Now and then in the past attempts have been made to grow these bulbs in America, but the results have been most unsatisfactory. While I have hopes and am confident that some day in the future we shall grow all bulbs here, the fact is that at present we must still import them; and here I must record another fact which should not be: Namely, in 1919 the Federal Horticultural Board—a set of men who are theorists and not practical—issued a most drastic ruling, namely, forbidding the importation of all bulbous subjects from all sources except those offered in this book.

This ruling is so unfair and so unjust and, above all, so unreasonable, and the Board so autocratic in their treatment of protests and discussions, that I want to tell all those who love the things beautiful in Nature and which mean so much to us in our cycle of complete life that there is only one way relief can be obtained, and it is the duty of everyone to do his bit to obtain this relief, namely, write to your Congressman and to your Senator in Washington protesting against Quarantine No. 37 as issued by the Federal Horticultural Board and ask that this matter be taken up in Congress at an early date and that same be modified along lines of practicability.

The war has made deep inroads in the art of cultivating bulbs in Europe for the labor and land was required to grow food, and even since peace is established it has not revived. This condition curtailed the usual available quantity to less than 25% and in consequence prices advanced 100%. Labor, which is fully two-thirds of the cost of any seed, bulb and plant, has also advanced enormously so that the advance in prices is fair. But the usual custom was to import each fall such sorts and quantities as each seedhouse figured it required. These requirements could only be guessed, with the result that every season there were unsold surpluses to be sacrificed, and the business man, in figuring his cost, had to add fully one-third to the actual cost of his goods to balance this loss. Of course **you** had to pay for it. Furthermore, the introduction of new, rare and expensive and really beautiful flowers in this line had no prospects, for the dealer was not willing to risk the loss.

The bulbs arrived from September on; had to be cared for in stock requiring special facilities; a lot of help to count them out in individual orders and often an extra lot had to be rented to accommodate them. This all added to the cost of the goods. The buyer paid for it.

Elaborate illustrated catalogues appeared in September with the offer of these goods, and by December the freezing weather appeared and all surplus was worthless.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS FOR PLANTING IN THE FALL—Continued

Another factor of greatest importance, and which is a true statement admitted by the Hollanders and other European bulb growers, is that American houses, in order to compete, did not buy the best quality of bulbs. On the contrary we received but the milk after the cream was removed.

MY NEW INNOVATION

To eliminate all waste and added expenses and thereby to reduce the cost to the minimum for my patrons I shall inaugurate this year a most far-reaching departure:

- (1) Absolutely no bulbs will be carried in stock.
- (2) I shall issue no further offer than this present one.
- (3) I shall positively furnish nothing but the highest quality in existence.
- (4) I shall ask that all orders are sent to me as soon as possible so that I can submit it to my European connection and have them reserved.
- (5) All orders will be packed in Europe as it calls for, thus eliminating labor and time here.
- (6) Each shipment as it arrives will be forwarded direct from dock, requiring no further handling of men.
- (7) I shall have no surplus to charge to the cost and thus can sell cheaper.
- (8) Every bulb is guaranteed by the grower to be sound and true to name and I possess his written guarantee that he will replace every just claim free of charge another season.
- (9) It will enable you to make your selection from the most complete list you have ever been privileged to choose.
- (10) I guarantee that my charges are based upon an extreme modest expectation of profit, for I am just as anxious as everyone else is to help in realizing a reduction in the high cost of living.

With these facts spread before you you must realize my sincere endeavor to furnish my patrons with the best the world produces at the lowest cost, but to be able to continue in these efforts and give you further revelation and pleasure I must ask you all to be generous in your selection and to favor me with your commands.

ALL ORDERS for these bulbs should be in my possession by **June 15**, and even if they arrive up to **July 15** I can promise delivery in **September**.

No Orders for bulbs can be accepted after **August 15th**.

THE CULTURE OF BULBS

IN submitting to the American Garden enthusiast a thorough treatise on the growing of Winter and Spring flowering bulbs, I do so with the knowledge that this is the first of its kind ever published wherein the amateur or non-professional gardener can truly find the pathway to a better understanding of this valuable and popular family of flowers.

May the enthusiasm which I have allowed to run rampant from my pen have the result of instilling a greater love for these flowers into the hearts of my readers and may the army of flower-lovers be augmented a thousand fold by those who through coming in contact with this book find the pastime of growing flowers the stepping stone to happiness and joy.

The dismal, cheerless winter!—an expression frequently heard from the lips of some people, who evidently have never experienced the immeasurable pleasure that would be theirs if they grew a few bulbs to bloom during the winter. We may all love our spring, summer and fall garden, but let me gaze at that first paper-white *Narcissus*, which I planted in September, and which unfolds about Thanksgiving Day, and I would willingly exchange all other pleasure for it. Nothing can appeal more strongly to my heart than the plant which I set with my own hands and of which I see the constant progress, caring for it daily and watching it advance to its climax—the unfolding and coloring of its buds. Oh, what a world of rapturous joy it spells!—the banishing of gloom, grouch and loneliness, and in their place come sunshine, happiness, joy, health, wealth, the glow in the cheeks, smiles and peace!

There is no reason why with little expense one cannot enjoy a veritable winter garden, where one can roam amongst the flowers as freely as if it were June, and what a blessing it must be to people who are compelled to live in city dwellings and who by this method get all the fun of gardening. This does not mean the preaching of a new doctrine; winter-gardening with bulbs has been practiced even in America as long as bulbs have been known, but the "how" and "when" has never been thoroughly explained in the present-day literature on this subject.

"Success" from the first is a great inspiration to the beginner and encourages him to go deeper into his favorite study; it fills him with enthusiasm to such a degree that he will try his utmost to interest others in the work until the whole universe will be a garden of flowers.

It is my aim to make this story so attractive and so complete that those who read must try the experiment and those who try it must succeed.

GROWING BULBS FOR THE DWELLING HOUSE

The word "indoor" comprises really two distinct departments; namely, (1) the regular dwelling and (2) the conservatory, but as few of my patrons possess the latter this story will be exclusive for the dwelling. Bulbs can be grown, even for the dwelling, in three distinct ways, namely:

1. In soil and pots.
2. In fibre and vases.
3. In water and pebbles.

In submitting a detailed story for each, I am simply doing what is absolutely necessary to guide my reader into the path of success, for if failures have existed in the past it has been due to too much taking for granted. As I want this book to serve those who know absolutely nothing on the subject as well as others more experienced, I have another reason for treating my subject thoroughly, and I simply mention this to avoid criticism.

1. In Soil and Pots.

This is the universal, most natural, and most successful method. In considering this method the following concrete matters should arrest our attention and consideration: (a) Bulbs, (b) Soil, (c) Receptacle, (d) Storage place for Rooting, (e) The proper place to bring the flower to maturity.

a. **Bulbs.** This word embraces a great family of flowers and is often misused, so in writing this book, I have considered it advisable not to change the order of things as they are in general. Many plants which produce rhizomes at their base are called "bulbous" here, as this term is given them in many seed books. The word "bulb" in itself, though, should instantly impress one with confidence, for when we handle a well matured bulb we are holding in our hand a shell containing a completely perfected plant in miniature, where every minute detail is already worked out (this to my mind is the most glorious thing in nature), and all that we have to do is to provide the best possible conditions resembling those of nature to enlarge and perfect what has been prepared for us. For this reason alone a failure with bulbs should be an impossibility. Not all varieties of bulbs can be used for house culture and herein lies the cause of certain failures. To give here a complete list of available varieties is impossible, but under the heading of each class of bulbs I am again referring to this special point, and so in a selection of suitable material for house culture one should read this book through before beginning the task.

The quality of the bulb used for this purpose should be the very best, for you cannot produce good results from inferior bulbs. It is utterly impossible for me to



DRAIN THE POTS CAREFULLY



THE BULBS PLACED IN POSITION



SOIL FILLED IN, AND POTS LABELLED

GROWING BULBS FOR THE DWELLING HOUSE—Cont'd.

be too emphatic on this point, a point which at no time has received serious consideration from the American gardening public.

This in itself is responsible for the deplorable fact that Holland and other bulb centers on the Continent have for years past used the American market for the dumping ground of all the most undesirable stock. The Hollander will sell you bulbs at as many different prices as you are willing to pay, and I must even allow that he is perfectly honorable about it, for he is frank enough to tell you that you are receiving just exactly what you pay for. Cheap bulbs are always expensive, for they require the same amount of care, labor and time to produce results. It is not to be taken for granted that the largest bulb is the most perfect, for size often is a deceiving point. Plumpness, weight, solidity and age are the factors which sum up "perfection." Some of the finest varieties of Hyacinths never produce extra large sized bulbs, yet the flower produced from what may appear to be a medium sized bulb is larger and superior in every way.

b. **Soil.** The ideal potting soil for most all bulbs mentioned in this book is that taken from a soil heap which has been especially prepared a year or eighteen months before the time of planting. A soil heap is undoubtedly the most necessary, useful and handy material, a requisite which no gardener should be without.

A soil heap is made by using solid layers of the following materials in rotation:

1. Turned-over sod.
2. Good garden soil.
3. Sharp sand.
4. Leaf mould.
5. Decayed stable manure.
6. All kinds of green forage, such as lawn clippings, unusable vegetables, refuse from the kitchen, dahlia foliage and stalks, in fact anything in fresh vegetation that you wish to discard except diseased plants.
7. Thin dustings of ground bone and lime between every other layer.

In the making of the soil heap layers of sod should be more frequent than the other material. The best time to make a soil heap is in the spring; for fully 12 months it should remain undisturbed, but the following spring it should be completely turned several times to thoroughly mix the different ingredients. Between spring and fall of the second year the heap should be turned at least twice again, and just before use, the quantity required should be thrown through a sieve to remove any lumps or stones.

Wherever the making of a soil heap in advance is impossible, the following composition of soil can be used and the mixing of same can take place at the time of potting:

Good live garden loam.....	1/3
Leaf mould and well decayed stable manure.....	1/3
Sharp sand	1/3

People who do not own gardens can purchase the right kind of soil from their local florist.

At no time should anyone resort to use soil which has been used or is spent, for such soil as a rule is void of life and to use it would invite failure from the start. Many people have an idea that they can use the soil which has been in the window-box all summer. Nothing could be more detrimental.

c. **RECEPTACLE.** — With this method the porous earthen pot or pan is the most satisfactory receptacle to use; but almost every variety of bulb requires a different sized pot, according to the number of bulbs desired in a pot.



Bulb Pan Pot Seed Pan

GROWING BULBS FOR THE DWELLING HOUSE—Cont'd.

There are but few bulbs which look well grown singly in a pot. The following would suit for this purpose: Dutch Hyacinths, Callas and Lilies. All others look best when grown in numbers in either six-inch or eight-inch or ten-inch pan. If the above mentioned three bulbs were grown singly in a pot, the Hyacinth would require a five-inch or perhaps a six-inch pot; Callas, according to size, require from a six-inch to nine-inch pot; Lilies from a five-inch to eight-inch pot, according to size of bulb.

The most satisfactory method for a beginner is to first purchase his bulbs and when they have been received to unpack them and lay each sort upon the table so that he can intelligently plan for the size of pot or pan, and then to figure his requirements. No set rule can be given as to how many Hyacinths can be planted in a six-inch pan, for it depends entirely on the size of the bulbs. This knowledge that the bulbs are first size or second size is of no help, for second size bulbs of a certain variety can be larger than first size bulbs of another sort.

The average rule is as follows:

	6 in. pan.	8 in. pan.	10 in pan.
Crocus	12	20	34
Daffodils	6	10	15
Dutch Hyacinths	4	6	9
Freesia	12	24	35
Jonquils, little	12	20	35
Lilies of the Valley	12	25	40
Polyanthus Narcissus	5	9	15
Tulips	9	15	22

The foregoing are those classes of bulbs from which the non-professional gardener can select certain varieties for growing in the dwelling house.

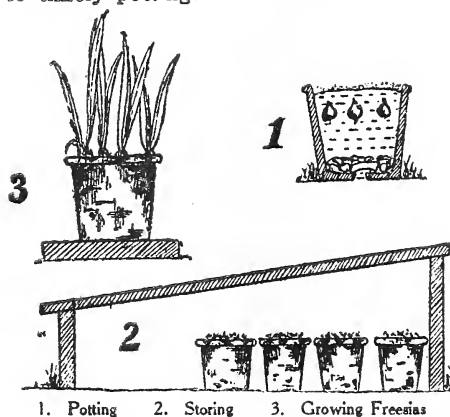
To combine several colors or varieties of a certain specimen in a pot is never productive of desirable results; either the combination of colors clash or the varieties do not flower together or grow to different heights.

There is an intermediate pot between the regular pot and what is known as bulb pan, and it is commercially called "Azalea Pot." Daffodils, which are rather elongated bulbs, do much better in these pots, also Hyacinths, for they allow more play room for roots. Again, fern-dishes which are very shallow may be used advantageously for small and flat bulbs, such as Crocus.

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING

With bulbs, soil and receptacle at your disposal you are ready to proceed to pot.

When to Pot. Two-thirds of the success in this method is traceable to timely potting.



Freeseas and Callas should be potted in July or August; Roman Hyacinths and paper-white Narcissus in August. All others in September, except Lilies of the Valley, and these should be potted in November.

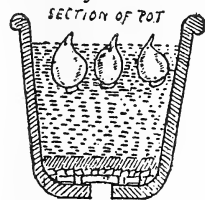
In a complete collection of bulbs there is a great variation of times when they arrive from their original sources, and, of course, at that time they are in the prime of life. It goes without saying that the ideal time for potting bulbs is immediately after their arrival from their original growing place. I would suggest that when you order your bulbs you instruct us to

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING—Continued

forward the different items just as they arrive, for then you will at least have favorable conditions to begin with. The longer a bulb remains dormant the weaker it becomes in constitution. The planting of bulbs for the house after October, with the exception of a few varieties, is a wasteful effort. Have you ever grown Hyacinths where the flower would color while still hidden way down in the foliage, and when you touched the flower it would lift right out and show no connection with the roots? Well, that is one of the results of late planting; the base of the bulb has become so hardened that there is no connection between the roots and the growths. Two-thirds of stunted flowers of Tulips and Daffodils are the result of the same complaint. The following rules for potting should be strictly adhered to:

Variety	Month	
	From	To
Freesia	July	October
Callas	July	September
Lilium Harrisii and its family.....	July	September
Roman Hyacinths	August	October
Paper-white Narcissus	August	January
Jonquils Campenelle	August	October
Dutch Hyacinths.....	September	October
Tulips	September	October
Daffodils, Narcissus and Jonquils other than mentioned before.....	September	October
Crocus	September	October
Lily of the Valley.....	November	December

Of all the varieties mentioned above where no specific variety is given I recommend to select only such sorts that are suitable for pot culture.



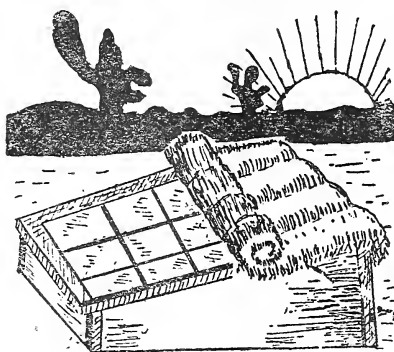
How to Pot. In the bottom of the pot should first be placed a few pieces of broken crockery to produce drainage. Upon the crockery it is advisable to place a thin layer of Sphagnum Moss (this is the common wood moss), so that the roots do not suffer in case watering is neglected. One or two small pieces of charcoal deposited upon the moss now fill the pot with soil up to two-thirds of its capacity. We then place our bulbs, and it should be borne in mind that the nose or top of certain bulbs should and can protrude from the soil after we are finished potting. Hyacinths, Daffodils and Narcissus are the varieties to which the above rules apply, while all others require that no part of the bulbs is visible, but that does not mean that they should be planted deep, but just under the surface. A finished pot should never have the soil come up to the top, but a playroom of at least one-quarter to one-half inch should be left vacant. This is especially desirable for watering, for otherwise the water would run right off and could not be taken up fast enough by the plant.

Every pot should contain a label, stating the name of the variety the pot contains.

Some growers, after the bulbs have been placed on the soil, use pure sand to fill in between the bulbs, as it will allow the water to flow freely to the roots. Just as soon as a pot is finished it ought to receive a thorough soaking.

This completes the work of potting.

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING—Continued



Protecting Bulbs in Frame

d. **Storage Place for Pots.** With the exception of Freesias, Callas and Lilies, all potted bulbs should be stored away in a dark place for the purpose of making roots. One should not attempt to produce any top growth before a sufficient amount of root growth is made to support it. We should at least attempt to provide in this storage place conditions which approach to a marked degree those found in the open garden. How can this be produced? There are several ways:

1. If a cold frame is at hand this is the ideal storing place. Remove sufficient soil to allow for the heights of pots and pans and cover the ground with a layer of coarse coal ashes.

They are splendid for drainage and will keep away field mice, which as a rule are fond of Tulips and have been known to destroy them by the hundreds. In placing the pans or pots it is well to remember that those which are taken out first should be placed where they are easily accessible. (See notes, "How Long to Store.") Finally, all pots and pans should be buried under four to six inches of sand. The available space between sash and sand should be filled solidly with leaves, but not before freezing weather sets in.

Under those conditions one can go to the frame any day in winter, regardless of weather, and easily remove the pots to the house.

Whoever has a garden and loves to grow these bulbous flowers could not invest in anything more useful and serviceable than a cold frame. A single year's use would repay the entire expense and the frame should last indefinitely. A cold frame would mean absolute success, would save all care for the bulbs from the time they are stored until they are brought to the light, and would give maximum results from a minimum of labor.

The frame no doubt is the most satisfactory storage place, but by stating this I do not wish to discourage the gardener who cannot afford a cold frame or who does not possess one. On the contrary, I want to show him a method by which he can find a substitute for a frame. Dig a pit two feet deep, put a good layer of coarse coal ashes in the bottom, place your pots, fill finer ashes between the pots and cover the whole with pure sand to come even with the surface of your garden. When freezing weather sets in cover the spot with manure to a depth of fully 12 inches. In lifting the pots it may be necessary to await favorable weather, which is the only drawback with this method. In digging the pit select a spot where water is not liable to settle.

Both of the foregoing methods are, of course, designed for such people who are so fortunate as to live in the country and have a garden; but what about the city dweller, who perhaps is more devoted to this class of flower because it gives him a substitute for a garden, and how willing he is to go to all sorts of trouble to try and raise a few flowers which he can call his own?

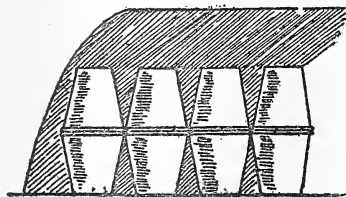
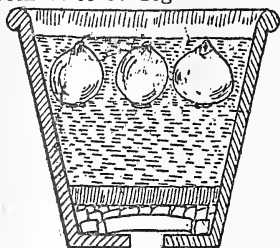
The love of growing flowers is born with most of us, and when I see this love in people who are by circumstances handicapped to give it full vent my heart goes out to them and I want to help them.

The method hereafter described is perhaps more in vogue than any other, and I shall be careful in describing it fully so that the person, who perhaps may live in a single room, may find here the inspiration and the stepping stone to some happy hours which otherwise might have been desolate and tiring.

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING—Continued

A temperature of from 42 to 50 degrees and the exclusion of light are the two most important points, and they must exist to form the real storing place for bulbs to root. Let us consider these two points separately.

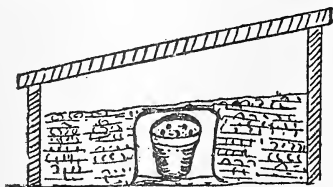
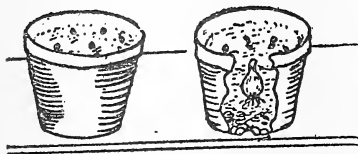
The first place we would naturally look to for a steady temperature of from 42 to 50 degrees is the cellar.



Potting and Storing Tulips

that would be the treatment they would receive out of doors. If the attic is heated and the heat cannot be controlled, there may be a spare room where the heat is omitted. Not only should the temperature be low, but it should not vary at any time to a great extent. That is the reason why living rooms are not good storing places for bulbs. Invariably we enjoy a temperature of 70 degrees during the day and about 50 degrees or less during the night.

There is one rule in growing all plants which if carefully studied and followed must spell "success," and that rule consists of three words, "Keep it growing." As soon as any plant receives a setback during its process of growing it has a handicap which few plants are ever able to overcome. Like spring gently follows the winter (according to the teachings of science and not to actual experience nowadays), so does a gentle increase in temperature advance the growth of any plant. Once that growth is started the progress must be continuous or failure is the result.



POT UP EARLY DAFFODILS.

If the cellar is unheated and air can be admitted to it, that is your ideal spot. But how many cellars are unheated? Very few indeed. In spacious cellars, though, as a rule, there are extreme corners, farthest away from the heater, where it is rather cool. Such a corner can be made to do, provided it is located near the point of ventilation. Sweet, fresh air is as much a food to a plant as it is to a baby. But why resort to the cellar alone? There are other places in a house which perhaps are more suitable—for instance, the attic. If unheated, just right. Perhaps, you say, it is too cold at times, for it goes down to the freezing point and lower during cold spells. These are conditions which are much easier to change and control than if the place was too warm. We must never lose sight of the fact that most bulbs are improved by freezing, for

Suppose my reader had at his disposal only a furnished room and his room had to be heated, there are still possibilities of growing bulbs. To begin with, try and live in as cool a temperature as possible. It is much healthier to live in a room of 55 to 60 degrees than in 75 or 80 degrees. This temperature in the storing of bulbs can be still further reduced for the bulbs by adopting the following suggestions: Secure any kind of wooden box, line it if possible with tin, spread a 3-inch layer of coarse coal ashes in the bottom, place the pots upon the ashes and fill the box entirely with ashes. Do this by the open

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING—Continued

window, so that this preparation is conducted in as cool an atmosphere as possible. Then place the box as far away from the radiator as possible, but not in a place where fresh air cannot reach it. The selection of varieties will also help to greater success. It should always be remembered that it is much easier to grow Dutch Hyacinths, Jonquils, Daffodils and paper-white Narcissus than any other bulb, and those persons whose storing conditions are not just ideal would be much better off if limiting themselves to the aforementioned classes.

In the storing of bulbs there is one place in use today which I wish to discourage—namely, the clothes closet. Air, as stated before, is an absolute plant food and in a closet it is always of inferior quality.

The Elimination of Light. Exclusion of daylight only is not sufficient; conditions must be similar to the out of doors. This can be accomplished in two ways: If the floor is concrete or asphalt, spread ashes or sand upon it to the depth of at least three inches. Upon this place the potted bulbs in single layers and cover them with either ashes or sand to a depth of six inches, so that the pots are entirely buried. If the floor is of wood, store the bulbs in a box and line the box with tin, but have ashes or sand below, between and above the pots.

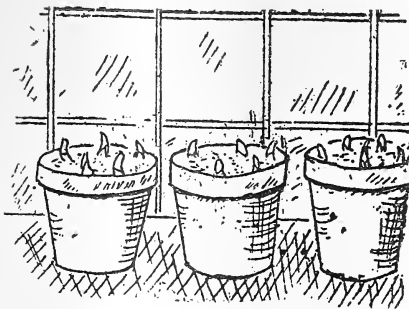
Watering During Storing Process. As stated before, directly after potting, the pots should receive a thorough soaking. If stored in the cold frame or the pit, they require no further looking after until brought to light, but if they have been stored in the house it is advisable to sprinkle either the floor or the box or the surface of the entire lot, or all, at least once a week, so that there is no chance for the soil in the pots to dry out. This watering is intended solely to keep the moisture within the pots, not to let it escape. In this weekly watering the purpose in mind is simply to create a moist atmosphere and at no time should the watering be so plentiful as to carry it to the pots themselves. Should the soil become very dry in the pots it would mean a blind bulb, or, in other words, you would produce foliage and no flowers. We all have had this experience and invariably we blame the bulbs for it.

How long should we leave a bulb in the storage place in order to know that it is properly rooted? The time varies greatly and the table below simply gives the minimum amount of time required. It is always desirable to have a succession of flowers of the same kind during the winter, but that does not mean that we have to pot our bulbs at different periods, but the fact is that they should be potted at one time and that early, but in bringing them to the room as many pots should be lifted as desired at one time. For a continuous succession of bloom, pots should be lifted once a week.

TIME TABLE FOR STORING

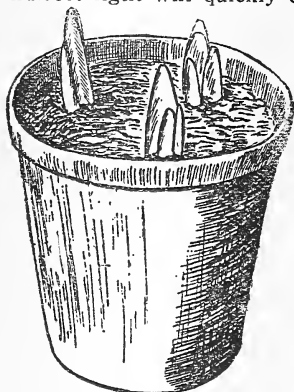
Variety	Limit of Duration
Paper-white Narcissus	6 weeks
Roman Hyacinths	8 weeks
Jonquils Campernelle	14 weeks
Dutch Hyacinths	14 weeks
Tulips	16 weeks
Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissus other than mentioned	12 weeks
Crocus	16 weeks

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING—Continued



BRING POTS OF BULBS TO THE LIGHT.

the roots. If the roots are not sufficiently developed, then place the pot back again, for without good roots the result is always indifferent. Many of the bulbs have perhaps made considerable top growth while in storage and naturally this top growth is yellow. Two or three days in partial or indirect light will quickly change yellow to green.



The Right Condition of Bulbs To
Bring To The Light

Once in the living room the plant must have direct light, so if placed near the window it is in the best spot, but care must be taken to protect the plants from frost during the night, either by removing them to the center of the room or by covering them with sufficient thicknesses of newspapers.

The unfolding of the flower bud is to my mind the most inspiring sight, and I should like to suggest to those who have not yet enjoyed it to watch for it when the Hyacinths or Daffodils are at this state in their lives. The Poetaz Narcissi, however, present the most beautiful buds of all.

In conclusion, an appeal to those who are kind of heart. Remember those unfortunates who are ill and bedridden. A pot of bulbs well advanced, but where the flowers do not yet show colors, will prove a message of cheer, excelling medicine or any other stimulant, for it strengthens the hope in life—a sure cure for all ills.

2. GROWING IN FIBRE AND VASES

This, a unique and original method, means the abolishing of soil and the unsightly pot with its opening at the base for drainage and, of course, the saucer.

GROWING IN FIBRE AND VASES—Continued

In the place of soil the new method offers a fibre prepared from certain plants and mixed with moss, which is absolutely clean and odorless. Once used it can be stored away and saved for a number of years. It is as light as a feather, retains moisture well and has certain food qualities. For a receptacle we can use any artistic glazed or unglazed china bowl, pottery or glass, provided it is shallow and its shape suits the purpose. This feature in itself produces a far more artistic effect for the sitting room. In these jardinières there is no outlet for superfluous water, an advantage which can only be measured by the fact that these vases can be placed anywhere about the house, in the drawing-room or dining-room, without fear of any water or dirt coming through the base of the receptacle.

Culture. For city dwellers this method proves a revelation and boon. The fibre is so clean that after handling it no dirt has accumulated on the hands.

The prepared fibre, which you receive in dry condition, must first be moistened, when it appears like moss just gathered from the fields. It must not be too wet. Select your bowl or vase for the particular kind of bulb you wish to plant. The smaller bulbs, such as Crocuses, should be planted in very shallow dishes, while Hyacinths, Tulips and Daffodils require more depth. Never mix the kind of bulbs or colors, but use all one color of one variety in a single dish.

No broken crockery or moss is necessary here, but simply place a few pieces of charcoal in the base and fill with moistened fibre of one to three inches depth, according to the height of the bowl. Place the bulbs in position so that their tips reach to within a half inch of the rim, the spaces between and around the bulbs to be filled also with the moistened fibre, but carefully pressed in by hand, not too tight, however. This pressing does not apply to the fibre below the bulbs.

Once potted, as mentioned above, the vases should be stored in a dark, airy cellar or room regardless of temperatures, but nothing could be worse than to store them in a confined cupboard or a small, dark, airless room.

The only attention we need give them from now on is to see that the compost is kept steadily moist, but on no account should it be sodden or too wet; neither should it ever be allowed to become dry, even for half a day only, for the pores of the roots close up and the bulbs in many cases go blind and are ruined. This happens more frequently with Tulips than Narcissus, the Tulip roots being finer and therefore more liable to injury.

When the bulbs have grown about one inch above the surface they should be brought to daylight (the time that they thus remain in dark storage varies again according to the variety of bulbs) and the vases or bowls can be placed in the window, care being taken, of course, to keep them from frost. Watering now is of utmost importance. The surface of the fibre should always look moist, but if too much water has been given the bowl may be held carefully on its side, so that the surplus water can drain away. As the growth increases, more water will be required and all the light possible should be given to insure sturdy foliage.

The fibre is very inexpensive, considering that a certain measure increases one-third in size, for you receive it packed tightly and dry, and when moistened it swells considerably.

This new method was first introduced by the late Mr. Robert Sydenham ("Uncle Bob," as he was familiarly known to the fraternity) at Birmingham, England, and for a decade almost he worked untiringly to perfect this method to such a degree that in England today there are special exhibitions of bulbous flowers grown in fibre. As Mr. Sydenham says, it is the most charming method of growing beautiful spring flowers for house and table decorations.

Although, as mentioned, the fibre has certain food qualities, an additional food in the shape of weak soot water may be given with advantage when the bulbs are coming into bloom.

Some growers recommend the adding of ground oyster shells to the fibre at the rate of eight pounds of shell to one bushel of the dry fibre, but when moistened it will weigh nearly 40 pounds.

THE IDEAL SELECTION OF BULBS TO GROW IN PREPARED FIBRE.

I repeat herewith Mr. Sydenham's account, as his experiences are undoubtedly far more valuable than anything I could offer.

Freesias are delightful flowers. If the small bulbs are potted in September and kept in a cold frame till well rooted, they may easily be had in bloom in January.

Paper-white Narcissii. If potted from August on fortnightly up to January, a constant procession of flowers may be had from November until March.

Poetaz Narcissus. The new Poetaz family are very charming when grown in fibre. The varieties Elvira, Irene and Alsace have proven the best. They are very delicately perfumed.

Daffodils. The following varieties have proven far superior to many of the others which were tried: Obvallaris, Henry Irving, Golden Spur, Emperor, Victoria, Madame Plomp, Vanilla, Madame de Graaf, Mrs. Langtry, Barri Conspicuous, Poeticus Oranatus, Queen of Spain, Sir Watkin, Von Sion and Orange Phoenix.

Dutch Hyacinths. All of them grow splendidly in fibre.

Tulips. Only certain varieties succeed in fibre and these are mentioned forthwith: Yellow Prince, Mon Tresor, Vermillion-Brilliant, Prince of Austria, Pottebakker White, Joost V. Vondel White.

Crocus. All sorts do well, but only large bulbs should be used.

This method is almost unknown in America, yet there is an enormous field for its adoption. Why is the gardening public so slow to adopt newer and better methods? Is it because they have been disappointed in the past, or is it because they are used to their grandmother's ways? My personal opinion is that those who would profit most by the distribution of horticultural material have done least in the past to disseminate really helpful information which would bring about more love for growing flowers.

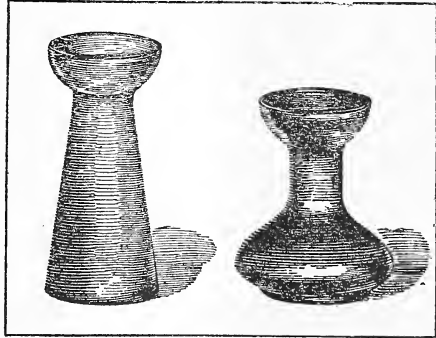
3. IN WATER AND PEBBLES

One of the easiest methods for a few varieties of bulbs.

The Chinese introduced this method here by showing us their Sacred Lilies and growing them in this fashion.

China bowls, plates or plaques are the most artistic receptacles; the pebbles are used to produce an even bed for the bulbs to sit upon and to hold the bulbs erect. The bulbs should be set very close, because great masses produce the best effect. Large China plaques which can contain from 50 to 100 paper-white Narcissus are perhaps amongst the most lovely things in creation when the bulbs are in full bloom.

Paper-white Narcissii. The flower and its form resembles the Chinese Lily and does best of all. The essential points for a successful culture are to keep it cool at all times. With the Chinese Lily, as well as the Narcissii, the water can cover the bulb, but this is not essential. After planting place the dish in a dark and cool place for about two weeks, then place in direct light and in as cool a spot as possible. The first flowers appear within eight weeks after planting and for six weeks they are con-



Bottles For Growing Hyacinths

IN WATER AND PEBBLES—Continued

stantly within reach of the eye, watching their daily progress, which we imagine goes on at the rate of an inch a day. The chaste white blossoms are dainty and cheerful, and as a child can grow them successfully they ought to be found in every home, rich or poor.

The bulbs of these *Narcissii* arrive in August, and as a rule few people think of planting bulbs until October. This brings the blooms about December, and invariably the very rich manner in which they flower brings on the desire to try once more. But now it is too late to procure any more bulbs. It is advisable, therefore, to purchase enough in the beginning to cover the wants for the entire winter; but in storing bulbs away for later planting we should spread them on shelves in a cool, dry room, otherwise they may be found in such condition later that they are worthless.

Crocus. Only mammoth bulbs should be used for this purpose, and, although they require nearly five months to mature into bloom, the very transformation from the old bulb to the new is a most fascinating process and repays well for the delay in blooming.

GROWING BULBS IN THE GARDEN

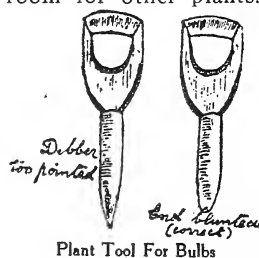
When I glance back just ten years and realize what a wonderful change in gardening has taken place since then, it amazes me.

But what amazes me still more, that up-to-date seedsmen and bulb dealers can still publish in their catalogues designs of those grotesque beds in the shape of crescents, stars, anchors and circles, filled with regiments of bulbs in massive color formation. Why that style belongs to the Middle Ages. It may still be found in parks or cemeteries, but surely not in a garden which claims refinement or artistry.

The purpose of the old-fashioned treatment of the best known bulbous plants, such as Tulips, Hyacinths and *Narcissii*, was to produce a great blaze of blossom for a short time. They were planted by themselves in regiments, and when they were out of flower they were taken up to make room for other plants.

This treatment took no heed of their individual beauty of form. Each plant was considered only as contributing to a great mass of color, and certainly these masses of color were very splendid. But a great part of the beauty of a Tulip consists in its form, in the shape of its flower, the manner in which it carries its flower, and the contrast between the shape and carriage of the flower and the shape and carriage of the leaves. All this beauty was lost when Tulips were arranged in regiments. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that a single Tulip is too small and too simple in its form to produce

much effect in any arrangement of flowers; and this is true also of most bulbous plants. Besides this, their flowering period is usually short. Therefore, if we are to make the best possible use of their beauty, we must arrange them so that a great part of that beauty may not be lost in a blaze of color, but also so that it may not be frittered away by too scattered planting. The best way to do this is to combine them with plants of a very different habit of growth and character of flowers; and of such combinations there is an infinite variety. This he may do in many different ways. He may, to take one of the most obvious, plant his Tulips among Pansies or Forget-me-nots, so that they will rise through the contrasting carpet of less simple leaved flowers, as Daffodils rise through the grass. A hundred Tulips all of the same kind so planted will not lose any of their beauty of form, since it will be emphasized by the contrasting beauty of the carpeting plants; and it is only by means of an arrangement of this kind that the true beauty of Hyacinths can be seen. Many people condemn them as stiff; and, indeed, when they are planted out in rows by



Plant Tool For Bulbs

GROWING BULBS IN THE GARDEN—Continued

themselves, they are as stiff as a row of Lombardy Poplars. But as the beauty of the Lombardy Poplar only shows itself in contrast with trees of a more spreading growth, so the beauty of the Hyacinth only shows itself in the same kind of contrast. No one would think of growing Bluebells in regiments, because we are all familiar with the manner in which Nature grows them. But the regimental system is even more fatal to the beauty of the garden Hyacinth.

This plan of carpeting bulbs with other plants of a very different habit is now very general, but not so universal as it should be. Many people who are delighted with the beauty of bulbs in the grass will yet grow the same bulbs in beds or borders on the old regimental system, and they do this probably because they think it saves trouble to the gardener. It is so easy to fill a bed with Tulips in the autumn and then to lift them when they have gone out of flower to make room for summer bedding. But it is just as easy to combine them with plants, such as Pansies, Forget-me-nots, the double Arabis, and many early flowering perennials, which may be removed at the same time to make room for the summer bedding.

Progress in methods of gardening have been exceedingly slow in the past, and one would have to expect the impossible if all the recommendations made by me were at once adopted universally and the old-fashioned methods entirely discarded.

In order to guide my friends into more artistic gardening, I want to give here a few suggestions of how you can paint lovely pictures in your garden by simply combining bulbs with other plants.

Hyacinths. Pink Hyacinths should rise through white Pansies or white Arabis. White Hyacinths should rise through yellow Primrose, purple Aubrieties, blue Forget-me-nots. Blue or purple Hyacinths should rise through golden Primroses, violet Aubrieties, yellow Pansies, blue Forget-me-nots and white Arabis.

Early Tulips should be connected with white Arabis, golden Alyssum, yellow Primroses, pink and white English Daisies, blue, white and yellow Pansies, Aubrieties in violet and purple, blue Forget-me-nots. The color combination must be carefully studied. Pink always goes well with blue and white or pink; blue with yellow, violet, purple or white; white, with any color; yellow, with white, blue, purple.

Darwin Late Tulips. Here our artistic abilities can be fully displayed. I want to offer a few suggestions. "Baronne de la Tonnaye" looks much more handsome when carpeted with blue Forget-me-nots, Giant Pink Bellis or white Pansies. "Rev. Ewbank" is much more beautiful when combined with the violet Viola Cornuta or violet Aubrietia. "Psyche" is a fairy when seen through blue Forget-me-nots. "Clara Butt" should rise through Bellis pink. Grow "Baronne de la Tonnaye" and the Narcissus "Poetaz Elvira" together and you have another dream. Connect Darwin Tulip "Isis" with any Poetaz Narcissus. Mix "Inglescombe Yellow" with "Doronicum" and it forms a wave of gold. "Cottage Tulip Moonlight" looks fine when shown through golden Alyssum. "Button d'Oz" looks happiest when planted with Iceland Poppies.

All the late Tulips can be artistically combined. Another early flowering perennial which can be used with advantage with Darwin Tulips is the lavender "Phlox Divaricata Lapham" and one of the finest pictures can be made by planting "Mertensia" with any of the late Tulips.

"Tulipa Retroflexa," which looks more like a lily than a Tulip, should be submerged in "Doronicum."

If you have a straight, long border which you wish to fill with Darwin Tulips in straight rows of different colors adopt the following:

Row 1 (the very back of border)—Gretchen, pale pink.

Row 2 (next to back of border)—Clara Butt, salmon pink.

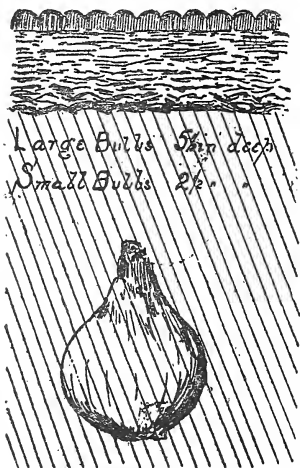
Row 3 (middle row)—La Tristesse, mauve.

Row 4 (second row from front)—Moonlight, pale yellow.

Row 5 (front row)—White Queen, white.

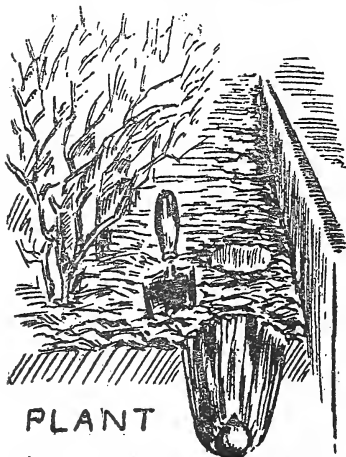
GROWING BULBS IN THE GARDEN—Continued

Daffodils and Jonquils. Here again the field is unlimited. Combine most yellow Jonquils with either golden Alyssum, Primroses, Doronicum, purple Aubrietias or white, yellow or purple Pansies. A few suggestions: Daffodils "Mrs. Langtry" let rise through deep blue or white pansies. "Emperor" is lovely with golden Primroses or yellow Iceland Poppies. Plant masses of Daffodils under Forsythias and in front. The drooping habit of the bush makes it appear that both are trying to reach for a kiss. Naturalize "Bicolor Victoria" under apple trees. It will look as if the apple blossoms were hanging in midair.



PLANT DAFFODIL BULBS.

well mixed with sand and leaf mould and a little bone meal and sheep manure. Unless the soil is naturally sandy, the bulbs should be placed on a thin layer ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) of solid sand and the very surface of the bed when finished should be slightly raised and covered with solid sand. Never allow a bed to be indented when finished, as such beds will hold all surplus water, which will cause decay to the bulbs.



PLANT
4-6 INCHES DEEP

THE OUTDOOR CULTURE

Here again we will have to consider (1) the soil, (2) the depth to plant and (3) the distance to plant apart.

(1) The Soil

Bulbs will develop in most any kind of soil, but the better the soil the greater the success.

How to Prepare the Soil. The soil should be dug to a depth of 18 inches and in the bottom should be placed a solid layer of well-decayed stable manure. The balance of the soil, which goes above the manure, should be

(2) Depth to Plant

This varies with each species and will be fully explained under the respective headings.

(3) Distance to Plant Apart

This also varies with each species and full directions will be found with descriptive matter in this book.

(4) How to Protect for the Winter

No protection must be given until the soil is thoroughly frozen and then only such protection which will keep the frost in the ground. I find straw, dry leaves or evergreen boughs more than ample.

Never use manure of any description for this purpose. It does more harm than good.

When should covering be removed?

It is much better to remove the cover. It depends how the season opens up. About April 1 should see all beds uncovered.

HOW TO FEED FOR BETTER FLOWERS

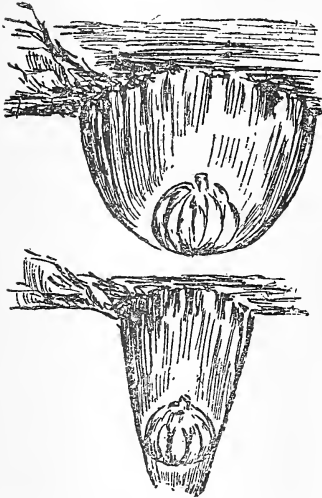
The moment we uncover our beds in the spring, it is well to give the surface a coating of pulverized sheep manure, then when growth develops and flower growth shows, a dusting of good ashes will help, and finally, when the buds begin to color a very fine dusting with dry nitrate of soda,

HOW TO FEED FOR BETTER FLOWERS—Continued

but which must not touch the leaves, but soil only, will wonderfully improve the size of the flower.

It is also advisable to add "Scotch Soot" to the first dressing of sheep manure, as this will produce luxurious foliage.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF BULBS



The Right and Wrong Way Planting Lilies

Hyacinths, early Tulips and Parrot Tulips must be lifted each summer and stored away until the following fall. While late Tulips and Daffodils, Jonquils, Narcissus and Crocus may remain in the ground indefinitely until they wear out, when they should be renewed. If we plant these latter items in open beds, where we wish a successive flower spell later, it is advisable to plant all bulbs 8 inches deep, so that we can plant other plants over them as soon as they go by, but we must not remove their leaves until they turn yellow, fully six weeks after their blooming spell, and then we remove the outer leaves first and the others a while later. It needs the sap from these leaves to go back to the roots in order to build up a new bulb for the following year.

Hyacinths, early Tulips and Parrot Tulips which we lift must be allowed to remain in the bed for fully four weeks after they have stopped blooming, and when they are lifted we must lift them with the soil they were growing in and place them in shallow boxes, and these boxes we allow to remain outside while the sun shines, so that the soil naturally and slowly dries, and when thoroughly dry we remove the bulbs and place them in trays in an airy but not too light a place, and when we are ready to replant them we throw out all bulbs which are too small, for they will not bloom.

HOW TO EMPLOY BULBS OUT OF DOORS

Above all, we should use the beds which we generally use in summer for our annuals or bedding plants and these beds naturally are of formal outlines, and here we can either plant in great masses of one or more kinds or group in artistic combinations the colors we wish to bring out.

Then we have our hardy border. Here is really where we can revel in our art. But bulbs here are used in groups only and the best groups are formed of 6 Hyacinths, 12 single early Tulips, 18 to 24 Darwins or late Tulips, 12 Daffodils, Jonquils or Narcissus and 25 to 50 Crocus. Each group should be of one sort and bulbs should be planted close, so as to form the color effect properly. The groups do not always have to be planted in circles, but just as we plant perennials in irregular shapes, so do we with bulbs. Nor is it well to always place bulbs in the foreground, but place groups in the center and background of the border, for while bulbs are in bloom there is nothing else in bloom in the border. Above all, plant bulbs in shady locations, for when they bloom there is not enough shade to harm them.

The Shrub Border. Here gay groups of rows of Tulips and Daffodils are a perfect joy.

Under Trees. Under every tree should be an open circle to help their better growth, and these open spaces look charming when filled with Daffodils or Tulips.

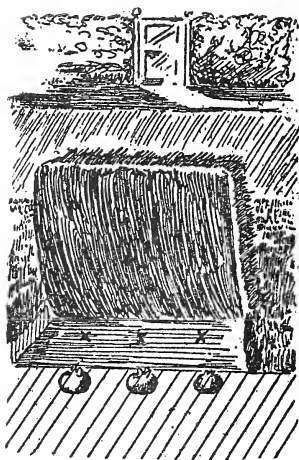
HOW TO EMPLOY BULBS OUT OF DOORS—Continued

Pools. Always plant two or three solid rows of yellow Daffodils around the edge, and when in bloom it forms the gilt frame of a mirror.

Rockeries. Here we should use the dwarfer growing bulbs only, as single early Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Daffodils and the species Tulip "Florentina."

In Woods. Poet Narcissus, all Jonquils, Daffodils and Crocus should be planted in masses.

In Lawns. Crocus, Jonquils, Daffodils and Narcissus do splendidly here and naturalize and so reappear for years to come, but we must use them by the thousands to be effective.



Crocus In The Lawn

In planting bulbs in the lawn we must proceed quite differently than the usual method employed in usual garden beds.

The method of planting Crocus is herewith illustrated and requires no further explanation. Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissus must be planted deeper. We must judge by the sizes of the bulb. Extra large bulbs like Emperor should be set 6 inches deep; medium sized bulbs like Barri Conspicua 4 inches deep, and small bulbs like Poeticus Ornatus 3 inches deep. Depth means from the middle of the bulb to the surface. While we can use a spade in planting Crocuses, we need either a dibber or the Ideal bulb planter (the best tool), which makes work easy. But as this tool is sharp pointed, we must first sprinkle soil in the hole, so that the bottom of the bulb rests squarely on soil and that there is no air space between the bulb and the soil. Make holes large enough so that you do not need to squeeze the bulb in place, but that it has play room all around.

FULD'S PREPARED BULB FIBRE

This material will be especially imported by me in order to furnish my patrons with the genuine article. It is the article which is mentioned in the preface of this book and recommended for the growing of certain bulbs in the house.

Per qt., 20c; 4 qts., 75c; peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2.00; 1 bushel, \$3.50

If wanted by parcel post, please figure that 1 quart weighs about a pound; 4 quarts, 4 lbs.; 1 peck, 7 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 14 lbs.; and a bushel, 28 lbs.

NOVELTY 1920



THE NEW LILY FLOWERED TULIP

This handsome and distinct new race of tulips has been derived from crossing *Tulipa retroflexa* with a pink Darwin variety, and the result is a sturdy growing form with large, substantial flowers that still retain the form and elegance of *retroflexa*, all segments reflexing a little at the tips.

Adonis, long shaped flower, with reflexed petals, vivid rosy-red... Each, \$1.50

Artemis, long stemmed, elegantly reflexed petals, bright carmine rose with pure white base..... Each, \$1.50

Marvel, very distinct, sweet scented variety, inside old gold, outside salmon rose edged yellow..... Each, \$1.00

Siren, First Class Certificate R. H. S., London. A very beautiful flower. The color is rich cerise pink with pale pink at the margins of the segments and a white base..... Each, \$1.50

Never before have these bulbs been offered to the American public, and only a limited quantity will be allowed to come here this fall. Why not outdo your neighbor and grow something he does not have in his garden?

THE QUEENLY DARWIN TULIP

In order so you will not have to wade through the whole catalogue for what you and I like most, I shall present the subject of bulbs from the viewpoint of popularity.

The Darwin Tulip ranks today as the queen of all tulips. It is the aristocrat of all the spring fairies in the garden; it is the one bulb to which we give greater care in selection than to any other because it presents a wealth of tints and shades and colors, with which we paint our dream-gardens—and where is the woman or man who does not have a dream-garden?

No success of any consequence is achieved today without passing first through the dream-period, and so, dear gardener, dream on.

By adopting the method which I have described in my foreword I am enabled to present to my patrons an unlimited list of sorts from which to make their selection, and here again, as description of colors are not always sufficient to make the true beauty of a flower clear, I have adopted another helpful method, namely: I list my favorite sorts first under separate heading and then the others.

What Is the "Darwin" Tulip and Why Is It Called So?

The "Darwin" tulip is professionally classified as a late flowering tulip; that means that it flowers later than the tulip we used to know. In the vicinity of New York the Darwin tulip is in its prime about May 10th to 20th. In Boston, from May 20th to 30th. In Philadelphia, from May 1st to 10th. It is distinct in habit, height, form and color. From the very start we can notice a certain robustness about everything. The bulb is much larger than that of other types, the leaves coming through the ground are much larger, the stalk is stouter, growing to a height ranging from 20 to 36 inches.

The flower in form is truly majestic, like a perfect goblet or large egg. At noontide you can look into the open flower and behold a picture which you will never forget. Most varieties have a star or circle of a distinct off-shade at the base of the inside flower, which to me shows the grandeur of the Creator, something to revere and admire.

The flowers are all solid colored and appear in the greatest array of pinks, scarlet and crimson, lavender, mauve, heliotrope and purple.

Some varieties are described as white, but they are not—at least not pure white. There is one variety called "Inglescombe Yellow," belonging to the Cottage Garden class, which is frequently called the "Yellow Darwin" because the average layman could not tell the difference, and this is the only yellow sort amongst Darwin.

Why is it called "Darwin"? Because someone gave it this name to distinguish it from others. This tulip was not in existence when Darwin lived, and so he had nothing to do with its name; he has simply been honored by it.

THE QUEENLY DARWIN TULIP—Continued

The Culture. Darwin Tulips are one of the most important features of our gardens today, but can also be grown in pots in the house and are in bloom easily by Easter, but only certain sorts can thus be grown and they are as follows:

Baronne de la Tonaye.....	March
Bartigon	February
Centenaire	March
Erguste	February
Farncombe Sanders	March
Glow	March
Gretchen	March
King Harold	March
Loveliness	March
Pride of Haarlem.....	February
Princess Elizabeth	March
Prof. Rauwenhof	February
Rev. Ewbank	February
Sieraad Van Flora.....	February
William Copland (Sweet Lavender).....	End of January.
The best of all for forcing.	
William Pitt	February

The month given after each name indicates the month it blooms in. By growing it to bloom in the house, the bulbs require more depth of soil and more space apart so that an Azalea pan is the proper receptacle. Their culture is the same as other tulips. In the garden they form a hardy subject and can be left undisturbed for three years. For this reason they are excellent as clumps of 12 to 25 in the hardy border, planting them 6 inches deep and fairly close together. Early in June when the foliage turns yellow, cut it off to the ground and then plant the Charming Blue Salvia over it as plants, and these I can always furnish during June at \$3.50 per dozen, or \$25.00 per 100. Three plants to cover a clump is sufficient. Another excellent effect can be obtained by planting them as ribbon borders in front of evergreens or shrubs and here they can be left undisturbed for years. In the formal garden where quality of bloom is essential, they ought to be replenished after two seasons, but during that time do not have to be lifted except that the growth is cut down after it turns yellow and our summer plants are planted right over them. Here the bulbs are set 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

EXHIBITION FLOWERS

Tulip shows are frequently announced in these days of garden advance, and as some of my patrons may be anxious to win a blue ribbon or two, I offer herewith a few suggestions which may prove helpful.

If you intend to exhibit, make above all, a separate selection, for you require the larger blooms, and I mention here a list of those most suitable.

Varieties for Exhibition

Centenaire, City of Haarlem, Duchess of Hohenberg, Duke of Portland, Edmee, Erguste, Flamingo, Frans Hals, Galatea Giant, Gryphus, Isis, Jubilee, L'Inenue, La tulipe noire, Lioba Moralis, Pensee Amere, Prince of the Netherlands, Princess Juliana, Psyche, Queen Mary, Remembrance, Rev. Harpen Crewe, Salmonea, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Suzon, the International, Valentine, Viking, Wally Moes, Whistler, Zulu.

EXHIBITION FLOWERS—Continued

Select a special spot in the garden facing south, of rich friable soil. Spade it deep, enrich it liberally with well decayed stable manure, quite deep, and give bulbs fully 10 inches of space. Protect well with sand and evergreen boughs for the winter and remove this covering early in spring.

In order to obtain perfect flowers for this purpose, I advise my customers to protect the Darwin beds with a stout wooden frame before their blooming and to cover the plants with cheese cloth to protect the flowers from direct rays of the midday sun or from night frosts or rough winds.

Just as soon as the leaves appear above the ground, begin feeding with sheep manure, dusting it on the soil and watering it in when the buds appear. Feed with liquid manure every other day and finally, when the flower colors, sprinkle a dusting of nitrate of soda on the soil, but do not let it touch the foliage or stem, and water it in.

FULD'S FAVORITE DARWIN TULIPS

Doz. Per 100

Fuld's Delightful Mixture. Would you believe that with the growers in Holland one can find fully one thousand distinct varieties of garden Tulips? Entirely too many sorts for any one to catalogue, but then we often desire in our gardens effects that spell extreme gaiety, and with no other flower can we create this effect than with the Tulip. The Darwin Tulip today is the finest exponent of its family, and when I say that the mixture which I offer herewith is absolutely unrivalled as to the unlimitedness of its varieties, I say just what I mean, but at the same time I still consider the critical gardener whose eye for color harmony is quite sensitive, and I have tried to avoid in this mixture any such colors which might be considered unharmonious in a collection. I promise you the greatest delight if you make a planting with this mixture.....Per 1,000, **\$50.00** .85 6.00

Ant. Roozen, gigantic flower of brilliant rosy pink, height 24 inches 1.00 7.00

Baronne de La Tonnaye. I want to tell you a little secret—this is my favorite garden Tulip. And why? Because it is the loveliest of all pinks. The shade is clear and soft and has that silvery sheen all over it which makes it appear with the glow, and yet it is delicate to the eye. When I matched the flowers with Dr. Ridgway's color charts, I described it as follows: Begonia rose edging to geranium pink. It grows to a height of 24 inches, and when we look into the heart of the flower there is revealed to us another beautiful color combination, namely: deep at the base, there is a circle of pure white, further beautified by rich black anthers. If you grow a bed of these in the garden, always edge it with a pink English Daisy, which is almost of the same shade, and it looks as if the ground was the mirror of the flowers above..... .85 6.00

Clara Butt. The most popular variety of garden Tulips, perhaps. Its height is 18 inches, the color a beautiful soft salmon pink. It is distinct in color and looks lovely when combined with the lavender shades..... .85 6.00

Edmee. My own description of this variety is a glowing salmon pink, showing in the interior a blue base and black anthers; height, 21 inches..... 1.00 7.00

Erguste. Height 24 inches, dark heliotrope, inside violet with white base, extremely handsome and rich..... .85 6.00

FULD'S FAVORITE DARWIN TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Europe. My own color description: soft scarlet, showing a pink midrib in each petal. The inside reveals a blue base and blue anthers; height 18 inches.....	.85	6.00
Feu Brilliant. Height 24 inches. The most brilliant scarlet garden Tulip, enhanced in the interior by a well-defined base of deep blue margined white. This outline at the base is, in my estimation, one of the masterpieces in nature.....	.95	7.00
Flambeau. Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is a brilliant rosy carmine, showing an interior with a blue base and blue anthers.....	.85	6.00
Fra Angelico. A gigantic flower of a rich deep purplish maroon. The flowers themselves are enlightened by a gloss which makes the most attractive when seen. Height 21 inches....	.85	6.00
Gretchen (See Margaret).		
Isis. Height 24 inches. Its shade of scarlet is slightly lighter than Feu Brilliant. It shows a well-defined base of deep steel blue with narrow edgings of white.....	.85	6.00
Kate Greenaway. Extremely pale lilac, often described as white, because the white is the background of the lilac shading. When lavenders are desired in variety, this sort is very essential to have a more complete combination.....	.85	6.00
King Harold (Mahony). Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is deep vermilion, showing in the interior a black base and black anthers. A real monster of a flower	.85	6.00
La Tristesse. Gigantic flower on a massive stem, attaining a height of 24 inches. My own conception of the color is purplish mauve with a flush of bronze in the midrib of each petal. The base in the interior is quite distinct, namely, being pale green and with the black anthers above, we have a combination that cannot quickly be approached.....	.85	6.00
Margaret (Gretchen). Height 18 inches. Rather a small flower when compared with the other gigantic sort, but its color is so distinct and so pleasing that we always want it in the garden. My own conception of the color is pale cream pink, showing in the interior a base of delicate porcelain lavender. The anthers are quite small but distinct blue. In combination with Barrone de la Tonnaye and Clara Butt, we have a most pleasing harmony.....	.85	6.00
Mauve Clair. A giant among the Darwins. The flowers are really gigantic. The color a very pale mauve, with silvery edge. The base is dark blue. Height 24 inches.....	1.00	7.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. Height 24 inches. A tremendously large flower of clear scarlet, showing in the interior a white base and black anthers.....	1.00	7.00
Mrs. Potter Palmer (Mr. D. F. Fish, Fashion). Dark colors among the Darwins are not so very numerous, and when they are clear they are most desirable in our combination of blues in the garden. The flowers of this variety are rather elongated and very large and appear in a glowing purple as no other variety can show. Height 21 inches....	1.00	7.00
Nora Ware. My own color conception of this variety is pale heliotrope. Height 20 inches. Flowers very large.....	.85	6.00

FULD'S FAVORITE DARWIN TULIPS—Continued

Doz. Per 100

Philippe de Communes. Height 22 inches. My own conception of the color is purplish crimson or what some may call "true mahogany." The interior shows us a large purple base and purple anthers. I consider this one of the richest colors in Darwin Tulips, and as to size I have yet to find a larger flower	1.00	7.50
Pride of Haarlem. A dazzling color which is not easy to describe. When, during the flowering season, I made my personal observation notes as to the color, I jotted down "that wonderful pink shade I know in the Paeony called 'Mons. Jules Elie,' with a sheen of rosy scarlet." It is brilliant in the extreme; it has all the warmth a color could wish for. It looks at you from a distance and makes you stop in front of it with a true gardener's exclamation, "Oh, how beautiful!" The size of the flower is immense. It shows us on the inside a deep blue base and blue anthers. The height of stem is 24 inches.....	1.00	7.00
Professor Rauwenhof. Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is that of brilliant rosy scarlet, showing in the interior a well-defined circle base of steel blue and blotches of white. The anthers are clear blue. The size of the bloom is of a giant.....	1.25	8.00
Psyche. Here again we have a very popular sort, due to its refreshing color. One can find as many different descriptions of this Tulip as there are catalogues, and I must frankly confess I was somewhat puzzled myself when I saw the flower as how best to convey my conception to you. Here it goes: "Fawn, lavender pink." This may not, perhaps, give you an instant knowledge of picturing it in your mind, but, above all, it is a pink of a most refined nature. My suggestion would be to always use it in connection with such varieties as Rev. Ewbank or Nora Ware, for it seems to lean toward these shades, and when we combine the three in a vase they are really handsome. The height of the stem is 24 inches. The flower is very large and shows up in the interior a pale blue base and black anthers.....	.85	6.00
Rev. H. Ewbank. This, in my opinion, is one of the best of the lavender shades, but in describing it I shall call it "deep mauve," showing in the interior a white base and black anthers. The height of the stem is 24 inches. In size it is a giant.....	.85	6.00
The Sultan. By many described as the "black Tulip." It is very similar to the variety "La Tulipe Noir," but as this variety is extremely expensive, I knew that my patrons would be more pleased with the variety here offered. The flower is but of medium size, the shade a maroon black. In the interior we see three white stripes, which look rather attractive. The anthers are black. Height 22 inches.....	.85	6.00
White Queen (La Candeur). Almost pure white, showing at the edges a faint flush of soft pink. Height 20 inches.....	.85	6.00
Yellow Darwin Tulip. This name has been given by the trade to the variety which, in reality, is a May flowering Tulip and correctly named "Inglescombe Yellow." (See May-flowering Tulips.)		

You will note that I have been very particular in my description to give a very detailed account of the interior of each flower, because this constitutes the best guarantee that, if you find these descriptions correct, you know you have the true variety.

COMPLETE LIST OF DARWIN TULIPS

Special Offer

To introduce this wonderful class of Tulips to every garden I will offer a special collection of 25 choice sorts—my selection—10 bulbs of each sort or 250 bulbs in total at.....\$20.00

	Doz.	100
Allard Pierson, bloodred.....	\$0.85	\$6.00
Andre Doria, velvety dark chestnut.....	1.25	8.00
Anton Mauve, enormous flower, deep bluish lilac.....	3.50	25.00
Ariadne, crimson scarlet, violet center.....	1.25	8.00
Bartigon, fiery red, forces well.....	1.35	10.00
Calliope, soft rose, margined pink.....	.85	6.00
Carmen, carmine rose, shaded salmon rose, very large.....	2.00	15.00
Centenaire, beautiful deep rose flushed claret, light blue center	2.50	18.00
City of Haarlem, immense vermilion, large blue base.....	6.00	40.00
Corydon, heliotrope, flushed greyish white, inside tinted bronze	1.00	7.00
Crepuscule, soft rosy lilac, light blue base, very beautiful....	1.75	12.00
Dal Ongaro, lavender violet, very fine.....	1.75	12.00
Donders, dark bloodred, blue black and white center.....	.85	6.00
Dream, beautiful lilac.....	1.00	7.50
Duchess of Westminster (Yolande), soft cerise, tinted salmon,		
yellowish base	4.00	30.00
Duchess of Hohenberg, purplish lilac blue, greyish lilac inside,		
large white center.....	4.50	35.00
Eclipse, brilliant chestnut color.....	4.00	30.00
Eduard Andre, outside purple, inside mauve.....	.85	6.00
Electra, pale lilac, tinted rose, margined greyish white.....	.85	6.00
Esate, bloodred with purplish bloom, blue black, center edged		
white	2.50	18.00
Ethel Roosevelt, soft rose.....	1.50	10.00
Euterpe, mauve lilac, distinct soft shade, edge of petals soft		
lilac, early .....	.85	6.00
Faust, blackish violet.....	1.75	12.00
Flamingo, rosy flesh, pointed flower, extra distinct, white		
center	1.25	8.00
Frans Hals, large bluish violet, new.....	1.75	12.00
Fraulein v. Amberg, violet purple.....	.95	7.00
Galatea, deep cherry carmine, blue center, enormous flower....	1.50	10.00
Glow (Claude Gillot), brilliant vermilion, blue and white center,		
good forcer, excellent cut flower.....	1.00	7.00
Gryphus, deep purplish violet, white and blue base, extra		
large flower	1.75	12.00
Gustave Dore, fine rose pink, edged silvery rose.....	.85	6.00
G. de Cordous, brilliant scarlet, fine for cutting.....	.85	6.00
Gudin, soft bluish lilac, light edge, white base.....	.85	6.00
Harry Veitch, dark brown red, blue base.....	.85	6.00
Jubilee, blue purple, immense flower.....	3.50	24.00
King George V, brilliant cherry red, very large flower.....	4.50	35.00
La Belle Jardiniere, lilac pink, lighter towards the edges.....	.85	6.00
La Fiancee, rosy shaded lilac, edged light pink, blue base, extra	7.80	60.00
Lantern (Nizza), soft lilac inside, silvery white outside.....	.85	6.00
La Tulipe Noire, the finest black tulip, large flower with a vel-		
vety sheen	1.00	7.00
Leonardo da Vinci, glossy blackish maroon, very showy.....	.85	6.00
Leopold de Rothschild, beautiful chestnut, distinct blue black,		
center margined white.....	1.00	7.00
L'Ingenue, soft, rosy white, salmon rose inside and blue base		
extra	1.00	7.00

COMPLETE LIST OF DARWIN TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Lioba, beautiful bluish violet, light base.....	1.75	11.00
Loveliness, soft rosy carmine, margined blush, forces well.....	.85	6.00
Marconi, large purple violet with conspicuous white base.....	.85	6.00
Mattia, deep carmine rose, fine blue center.....	1.00	7.50
May Queen, soft lilac rose, pale blue and white center.....	.85	6.00
Melicette, lavender, inside deep lavender violet, beautiful shade	11.00	80.00
Millet, beautiful dark maroon crimson.....	.85	6.00
Moralis, a clean cut flower of deep rich plum, with a decided bloom on the outside of the petals, large white base, extra fine	1.50	10.00
Mrs. Krelage, rose pink tinted lilac, large flower, extra.....	.85	6.00
Mrs. Stanley, silvery purplish rose, pale rose edges, blue base, large flower .....	.85	6.00
Nauticus, cerise rose, violet center, large flower of great merit	.85	6.00
Ouida, fiery scarlet red, pale blue base.....	.85	6.00
This is a very fine tulip; stems are tall and erect and the color remains brilliant for many days, even in bright sunshine.		
Painted Lady, creamy white.....	.85	6.00
Paul Baudry, bluish bronze, novelty.....	.85	6.00
Pensee Amere, reddish purple.....	.85	6.00
Petrus Hondius, bright carmine rose extra.....	1.50	10.00
Phyllis (Lina Schneider), creamy white, flushed rosy lilac.....	.85	6.00
President Taft, scarlet, outside dark red.....	3.00	20.00
Prince of the Netherlands, deep cerise rose, margined pink, pale blue center, large flower.....	1.75	10.00
Princess Elisabeth, soft lilac rose, edges of a paler shade on clear white base, very pretty.....	1.25	8.00
Princess Juliana, flowing rosy vermillion, light blue base.....	.85	6.00
Purple Perfection, maroon purple, large flower.....	1.25	8.00
Pygmalion, purplish carmine.....	1.00	7.50
Queen of Roses, rose, shaded blush.....	.85	6.00
Queen Wilhelmina, white tinted rosy lilac.....	.85	6.00
Raphael, deep purplish claret.....	1.50	12.00
Remembrance, silvery slaty violet, dull smoky base.....	1.00	7.00
Rev. Harper Crewe, deep amaranth red, margined rosy, white base, margined blue.....	1.00	7.50
Rev. H. H. d'Ombrain, bright vermillion red, large blue black base, margined white.....	1.00	7.50
Rev. Wally Dodd, deep violet mauve, very large flower, very deep blue center with white.....	3.00	20.00
Ronald Gunn, violet with lavender edge and white center.....	1.75	12.00
Roi d'slande, deep violet rose, fine.....	1.50	10.00
Salmonea, beautiful salmon rose, extra novelty.....	3.00	25.00
Scarlet Beauty, fiery scarlet.....	.85	6.00
Sieraad van Flora (Flora's Ornament), large flower, fine rose..	1.00	7.50
Sir Joseph Hooker, brilliant deep scarlet with blue and white center	1.25	9.00
Sir Trevor Lawrence, reddish violet, tinted copper, light base, large flower	1.25	9.00
Sophrosyne, rosy blush tinted lilac, darker inside, blue base, light edge	1.00	7.50
Spring Beauty, bright scarlet, blue base, fine.....	.85	6.00
Suzon, large buff rose, deeper shade inside, blue base extra...	1.00	7.00
Tak van Poortvliet, glowing deep rosy red, blue center.....	.85	6.00
The International, dark purple, large flower.....	2.00	15.00
Valentine, violet, blue center.....	1.25	9.00
Viking, deep, intense violet, large flower.....	1.25	9.00
Viola, beautiful purple violet, large flower.....	1.25	9.00

COMPLETE LIST OF DARWIN TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Wally Moes , soft silvery heliotrope, large flower.....	1.25	8.00
Washington , carmine rose with white base.....	1.00	7.50
W. Copeland (Sweet Lavender).....	1.00	7.00
This is the best early forcing Darwin Tulip and may be had to perfection early in January. Its color, when forced, is a delicate lavender, very rare at that time of the year. For outdoor growing I cannot recommend it, as the color is a common rosy lilac in the open.		
Whistler , crimson scarlet, blue base, edge white, extra fine....	1.00	7.50
Wm. Goldring , brilliant dark carmine rose with crimson shading, center electric blue and white.....	2.00	15.00
William Pitt , deep scarlet, tinted purple, blue and white center; excellent for pots.....	1.75	12.00
Zulu , dark purplish black, extra.....	1.00	7.50
There is scarcely another spring-flowering bulb to rival Darwins in garden planting, for it is there that the stately, noble and dignified character of the plants gain fullest expression.		

MAYFLOWERING OR COTTAGE GARDEN TULIPS

This class of Tulips differ from all others in that they are late flowering, coming in bloom with the "Darwins." They are very stately and have different forms, and taller than the single early sorts, but not quite as tall as the Darwins. The heights vary from 12 to 18 inches. Some of the varieties, as "Picotee," "Retroflexa" and "La Merveille" are superb when shown in solid beds or in clumps in borders.

These are also hardy and may be left in the ground during summer. For this reason, they should be planted 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

FULD'S FAVORITE SORTS

	Doz.	Per 100
Fuld's Superfine Mixture. If you want variety of Tulips in your garden, this mixture will surprise you, for in this class there is a greater variety of colors than in any other I know of. Really every sort known in this class is found in this mixture...	\$.60	\$4.00
Bouton D'Or (Ida, Golden Beauty). A very roundish flower. Fully 2 inches in depth, of a lemon chrome yellow. It is most beautiful when combined with the "Trollius Europeus," the double yellow buttercup. Let it rise through a carpet of mauve Aubrietia or edge it with a double white Arabis. Another good combination is when you plant it with the lavender Phlox Divaricata Canadensis, or the blue forget-me-not.....	.75	5.00
Elegans , a very elongated flower, which appears very early, of a dark crimson color, and when fully matured the petals reflect, showing a glowing interior.....	.75	5.00
Ellen Willmott , a soft, creamy yellow, elongated flower, reflects petals. This is a noble flower, of a most delightful shade, and exceedingly handsome when combined with the yellow <i>Doronicum</i> .....	.85	6.00
Fairy Queen , rosy heliotrope, edged amber yellow. A wonderful color and most artistic; splendid for exhibitions, or in clumps in the border.....	.85	6.00

MAY FLOWERING TULIPS—Continued

	Doz. Per 100	
Fulgens Maxima Lutea (Mrs. Moon). Rich, golden yellow. So frequently mentioned in Mrs. Francis King's delightful book entitled "A Well-Considered Garden".....	1.00	7.00
Gesneriana Aurantiaca Major (Orange Beauty). Height 19 inches. A cup-shaped flower of great depth (3 inches), true crimson with a sheen of plum on the outer petal. When you peep into the cup, you behold a rich, deep steel blue, almost black base, enhanced by black anthers and yellow piston. The most brilliant of all garden tulips.....	.75	5.00
Inglescombe Pink. The very deep elongated flower, held erect by a stout stem. Height 18 inches. The shade of pink is very pleasing, delicate and vivid.....	.75	5.00
Inglescombe Yellow. Also called "The Yellow Darwin Tulip." The form is exactly like the preceding variety, but in color a glossy canary yellow. It is exceedingly handsome, and just as attractive as it could be both in the border and for cutting.....	.85	6.00
La Mareville. A lily-like flower of unusual size, form and color. Height 17 inches. As a bud the form is that of a magnolia. The outer petals are several shades lighter than the inside. The color is best described as a true oxheart cherry red. The interior shows us a base of a correct maltese cross shape, is of pale yellow with a remarkable broad raylike edge of deep green; anthers and piston are of drab color.....	.75	5.00
La Reve (Sarah Bernhardt). One of the most artistic-colored tulips in the entire collection of the May-flowering type. The stem is exceedingly erect, 15 inches in height, and is crowned with an egg-shaped flower of that particular shade of pink which the artists describe as "tapestry rose".....	1.75	12.00
Moonlight. Height 20 inches. A stately tulip of elongated form, with pointed petals, which are fully three inches deep. The color is identical to the shade described in Dr. Ridgway's color chart as "Pinard Yellow." My own conception is pale primrose. When you peep into the flower, you will find the shading a little deeper than on the outside, but all other attractions, as anthers, piston and base, being of the same color as the flower. When combined with the yellow buttercup or the yellow Iceland Poppies, or immediately in front of pink Azaleas, it forms one of the loveliest pictures.....	1.00	7.50
Mrs. Moon (See Fulgens Maxima Lutea)	1.00	7.00
Picotée (Maiden's Blush). Here is a flower which is a perfect delight to watch developing from a bud to an open flower. As a bud it is pure white, gradually taking on a pencil-edge of deep pink. This edge enlarges as the flower progresses from maturity, and when the flower is passing it is pink throughout. The form is elongated and very deep, and is really most interesting and attractive.....	.75	5.00
Retroflexa. A flower that can only be appreciated when seen growing in the garden. The long pointed petals which hold tight in the bud finally reflect until the flower becomes the loveliest of all lilies and it remains in this form throughout the entire period of perfection. Long rows of these tulips in front of shrubbery or filling a narrow border have all the appearance of the finest garden lily. Its color is a cool, pale yellow.....	.85	6.00

MAY FLOWERING TULIPS—Continued

	Doz. Per 100	
The Fawn. One of the most artistically colored flowers in the whole collection. Height 19 inches. A rather plum-shaped flower, shows us three colors which are combined as follows: The center or largest part of the petals are of an exquisite apricot form, delicately edged, peach pink, but all this is surrounded by a fairly large margin of plush white. The bases of the petals are of a picric yellow, and so are the anthers and piston. If I had a real artistic vase in the home and wanted a flower in it of real artistic coloring, this is the one flower I would choose..	.75	5.00

TULIPA FLORENTINA ODORATA

A tulip species of special merit. The flowers are long and narrow and possess one of the sweetest odors. They are fairly early and are especially desirable for the border or rockery. They are absolutely hardy and remain with us for years without replanting. Plant six inches deep and four inches apart.....	.85	6.00
--	-----	------

COMPLETE LIST OF MAY FLOWERING TULIPS

Avis Kennicott , rich yellow, black base, large flower.....	\$1.00	\$7.00
Belle Lisette , white with cherry rose flames, beautiful.....	1.25	9.00
Bouton d'Or (Ida, Golden Beauty), pure golden yellow.....	.75	5.00
Bridesmaid , violet, red striped.....	.75	5.00
Caledonia , orange scarlet, center greenish black.....	.75	5.00
Carnation , the true old English picotee tulip; flower larger than the common picotee tulip, white, gradually changing into carmine rose .....	.85	6.00
Cottager , deep rosy red with yellow base.....	.75	5.00
Columbus (syn. Gala Beauty), golden yellow with vermilion blotches	1.50	10.00
Coronation Scarlet , vermilion scarlet with large black center, very brilliant .....	.85	6.00
Crested Crown , yellow and scarlet flames, with a greenish crest outside	1.25	8.00
Crimson Pompadour (maculata globosa the Nigger), deep crimson, large flower.....	.85	6.00
Daybreak , soft yellow, shaded purplish violet.....	1.75	12.00
Doris , rosy lilac, shaded silvery gray.....	.85	6.00
Elegans , dark crimson, reflexing petals.....	.75	5.00
— Alba (White Crown), creamy white, carmine edge.....	1.00	7.50
— Lutea Maxima (Golden Spire).....	1.25	9.00
— Lutea Pallida (Leghorn Bonnet).....	.75	5.00
Ellen Willmott , soft creamy yellow, reflexed petals, elongated flower .....	.85	6.00
Emerald Gem , coral red, deep green center.....	.85	6.00
Fairy Queen , rosy heliotrope, margined amber yellow.....	.85	6.00
When grown under glass this variety has a most beautiful silvery heliotrope shade. Very much recommended.		
Fulgens , crimson .....	.75	5.00
— Maxima Lutea (Mrs. Moon), rich golden yellow.....	1.00	7.00

MAY FLOWERING TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Gesneriana, Alba (Rosaline), white.....	.75	5.00
— Alba Marginata, white with magenta edge.....	.75	5.00
— Aurantiaca Masculata (Orange Globe), orange.....	.75	5.00
— Aurantiaca Major (Orange Beauty), scarlet.....	.75	5.00
— Ixioides, pale yellow, fine black center.....	1.25	9.00
— Lutea, fine golden yellow, very useful variety.....	.75	5.00
— Lutea Pallida (Mrs. Keightley), pale primrose, fine form, fragrant .....	.75	5.00
— Major (Spathulata), true, rich crimson scarlet with blue black center; extra.....	.75	5.00
— Rosea, rosy carmine.....	.75	5.00
Glare of the Garden (Maculata globosa grandiflora), fine crimson, black center with yellow margin.....	.85	6.00
Gold Dust, extra deep yellow with delicate markings of red on margin of petals.....	.85	6.00
Golden Spire, enormous flower reflexing petals of a deep golden yellow, finely edged orange scarlet, extra.....	1.25	9.00
Goldflake, orange scarlet, striped gold.....	.85	6.00
Hammer Hales, mahogany brown, edged orange, large, long shaped flower	3.00	24.00
Henry Hudson, deep brilliant scarlet, black base.....	.85	6.00
Illuminator, deep yellow, flamed orange.....	4.00	30.00
Inglescombe, pink .....	.75	5.00
— Scarlet, intense scarlet, black base.....	.85	6.00
— Yellow, large globular flowers, glossy canary yellow, very beautiful, cup shaped; may be called the yellow Darwin tulip; a very fine tulip for borders and cutting.....	.85	6.00
Isabella (Blushing Bride) (Shandon Bells), creamy white with carmine rose .....	.75	5.00
Jaune d'Oeuf (Yolk of Egg) (Sunrise), golden, outside petals shaded apricot	1.00	7.00
John Ruskin, apricot-rose, mauve shading and with pale yellow edge to the petals; a medley of soft shades; very attractive..	1.50	10.00
La Merveille, large, orange, red with carmine, sweet scented..	.75	5.00
La Ravissant (La Panachee), rosy flakes on white ground and variegated foliage	1.25	8.00
La Rosette, elongated large flower, lovely carmine pink.....	1.50	12.00
Leghorn Bonnet (elegans lutea pallida), pale yellow.....	.85	6.00
Le Reve (Sarah Bernhardt), very large flowers of a rosy-buff tone with yellow base (Award of Merit, May, 1903), very handsome	1.75	12.00
Macrospila, scarlet, dark base.....	.75	5.00
Moonlight, large pale yellow, elongated flower.....	1.00	7.50
Mrs. Moon (fulgens maxima lutea), very deep yellow, reflexed pointed petals .....	.85	6.00
Norham Beauty, dull lilac with golden bronze reflex; very distinct	1.25	9.00
Orange King, large globular flowers, glowing orange shaded scarlet, yellow center and black anthers.....	.75	5.00
Parisian White (Syn. La Candeur), white, passing off pink....	.75	5.00
— — Yellow, clear yellow, pointed petals.....	.75	5.00
Picotee (Maiden's Blush), white margined, carmine rose.....	.75	5.00
Pluto, deep carmine rose, tinted lilac.....	.85	6.00
Pride of Inglescombe, white bordered carmine rose; a long pointed flower; very effective.....	1.25	8.00

MAY FLOWERING TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Primrose Beauty , soft, pale primrose.....	.75	5.00
Retroflexa , fine pale yellow, reflexed petals.....	.85	6.00
Royal White , white, center creamy yellow; flowers of beautiful globular shape .....	.85	6.00
Rosalind (<i>Gesneriana albo oculata</i>), glistening carmine rose, white center .....	.75	5.00
Salmon Queen , rosy pink, blue green center.....	.75	5.00
Scarlet Emperor , glowing scarlet, clear yellow center, quite extra	1.25	9.00
Sir Harry , beautiful lavender-pink, very distinct.....	.90	6.00
Solfatare , pale primrose, distinct, long reflexing petals.....	.85	6.00
Solferina , light yellow egg-shaped flower.....	2.00	15.00
Striped Beauty (<i>Dutch Zomerschoon</i>), rose flaked, deep crimson and white.....	.85	6.00
Sunset (<i>Billiettriana</i>), orange yellow, feather scarlet.....	.75	5.00
Sweet Nancy (<i>Gesneriana alba marginata</i>), white with magenta edge .....	.75	5.00
The Fawn , rosy fawn color, shaded blush; a very graceful tulip and at the same time of a color not met with in other varieties .....	.75	5.00
The Lizard , purple and yellow flamed, tinted apricot rose.....	1.25	9.00
The Moor , rich shining crimson with a black blotch at base, petals incurved, fine.....	.75	5.00
Twilight , mahogany and bronze flakes on violet blue ground, very distinct novelty.....	.40	3.00
Union Jack (<i>Distinction</i>), lilac, white striped.....	1.25	9.00
Viridiflora , green-edged yellow.....	.75	5.00
Yellow (Golden) Crown , yellow edged with red.....	.75	5.00
Yellow Picotee , pale yellow, carmine rose edge.....	1.00	7.50

THE OLD DUTCH BREEDER TULIPS

It was from these that the first Darwin Tulip broke and so they are very similar to them. Of the same height, same flowering season and same robustness, they differ in a long elongated flower of unusual size and in their wonderful colorings. These are quite old as to their existence and have been neglected for many years. The present taste of artistic colors has, however, called them into prominence once more. Nature's happiest color combinations of purple and bronze, grey and lilac, yellow and bronze, brown and orange, are revealed to us in this group. The flowers are mostly large, but of perfect form and are borne on tall strong stems.

They may be successfully brought into bloom in the greenhouse by the first week in April.

They are ideal for the hardy border or in groups before shrubbery.

Garden Culture: Plant 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart and use in the same way as Darwin Tulips.

They are all good and so I am omitting here my favorite list.

Adeline Pattie , large flower, deep wine red, shaded lilac, fine white base, edged steel blue.....	2.50	18.00
Alcide , yellow tinted bronze.....	.85	6.00
Apricot , deep bronze orange.....	1.00	7.50
Archeron , brown red.....	1.00	7.50
Aspasia , wine red, shaded purple, large blue base, large flower..	.85	5.00
Attraction , bluish violet outside, glowing purple inside on a white base .....	.85	6.00
Bacchus , deep plum purple with darker bloom on outer petals, large, very fine flower.....	Each, \$.75	

THE OLD DUTCH BREEDER TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Bronze King, golden bronze.....	1.50	10.00
Bronze Queen, buff, tinged apricot.....	1.00	7.50
Cardinal Manning (Syn. King's Court), a curious blend of mauve and rose which changes to an almost pure orange at the extreme edges of the petals.....	.75	5.00
Charles Dickens, soft carmine rose and white base, large egg-shaped flower	1.50	12.00
Chestnut (La Nuit), dark brown.....	1.00	7.50
Clio, buff, tinged apricot and bronze.....	1.00	7.50
Colonel Astor, light purple, white base with blue halo, large flower	1.00	7.50
Copernicus, dark coppery bronze, shaded old rose. Each \$.40		
Don Pedro, very distinct, a dull brown shaded maroon, inside mahogany, scarce	Each, \$.20	
Elizabeth Pegg, beautiful heliotrope.....	1.25	9.00
Fairy (Syn. Panorama), terra cotta and bronze, large flower....	2.75	20.00
Feu Ardent, a large cup-shaped bloom, mahogany red, very brilliant, extra	1.25	8.00
General Ney, old gold with olive base, glittering inside.....	1.25	8.00
Gerarda (Terra Cotta), brown outside, golden orange inside..	.75	5.00
Godet Parfait, deep purple violet with white base.....	1.75	12.50
Golden Bronze, old gold outside, deep golden bronze inside....	1.75	12.50
Goldfinder, bright crimson, with yellow base.....	1.40	10.00
Grand Maitre, deep purplish violet, distinct.....	.75	5.00
Grand Monarque, plum purple, white center	2.50	17.50
Groote Simson, tortoise shell color with old gold.....	2.50	12.50
Hamlet, dull coffee brown with narrow edge of golden bronze...	1.50	10.00
Jaune d'Oeuf (Sunrise), golden, outside petals shaded apricot..	.85	6.00
Klopstock, heliotrope with white base, extra fine and delicate shade, very beautiful.....	5.00	36.00
Le Mogol, slaty pale lilac, white base.....	1.75	12.00
Lord Byron, very large, purple red.....	1.00	7.50
Lord Curzon (la Singuliere), silvery white, margined and striped, cherry crimson, deepening with age almost into a claret self .....	.85	6.00
Louis XIV, a royal flower, purple flushed golden bronze, extra globular flowers	Each, \$0.50	
Lucifer, a large reddish-orange, fine large flower.....	2.00	15.00
MacMahon (Turenne), bronzy violet, margined bronze yellow, very large flower	1.75	12.00
Madras, dark bronze yellow and old gold.....	1.25	8.00
Mary Hollis, soft cerise carmine light center, fine tulip.....	1.00	7.50
Marie Louise, rose, shaded salmon edged bronzy orange.....	1.00	7.50
Medea, enormous flower, crushed strawberry, shaded heliotrope, yellow center .....	.85	6.00
Mon Tresor, bright carmine.....	1.00	7.00
Moody, purplish violet, edged bronze.....	1.75	12.00
Noir Veritable (Black Chief), dark purple black.....	1.00	7.50
Perle Royale, white, bordered carmine rose.....	1.00	7.50
Phoebus, pale dull lilac, edged bronze.....	1.75	12.00
Plutarchus, bronze with terra cotta base.....	2.00	14.00
Prince of Orange (Sunset), terra cotta with orange edge, very fine	1.00	7.00

THE OLD DUTCH BREEDER TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Queen Alexandra, primrose, shaded orange, black anthers.....	.85	6.00
Rose des Dames, rosy red.....	1.00	7.50
Ruby, deep maroon red with greyish bloom, pointed petals.....	1.00	7.00
Sabrina, a fine coffee brown with narrow edge of golden bronze	1.00	7.50
Superba, chestnut brown with golden brown edge.....	1.75	12.00
Velvet King, dark purple, white base.....	3.25	24.00
Velvet Queen, purplish violet, white base.....	2.00	15.00
Violata, rosy lilac with a tinge of bronze at margin, yellowish center, edge slaty blue, large flower.....	1.00	7.00
Violet Queen, bright purple, tinted bronze.....	1.50	10.00
Wave, orange yellow, tinted golden.....	1.50	10.00

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

What are single early tulips? This question I must answer from a standpoint of preference. These are the tulips we used to plant in days gone by, when we used to have circles and stars and crescents in the lawn and we made what was then called artistic color combination of red and yellow, and the more glaring the red the better we liked them. These are all days of the past, never to return again, and no one will mourn them. Who doesn't know the tulip "Keizerkroon?" That big flower in red with broad yellow edge. Would you want them again? It belongs to the garden where scarlet sage is growing and Carmas and Coleus and Geraniums fill the circle in the lawn. You know how these beds used to appeal to me—just as if someone had spilt a lot of paint on the lawn.

Now I don't want you to understand that the entire class is no longer needed for it is, and I want to tell you why.

This class of tulips grows dwarf 8 to 12 in. high and comes to bloom early in May, and is usually all over by May 15th. Where we have formal gardens we can use these, particularly the delicate colored ones, and then we can lift them by Decoration day and plant our annuals and bedding plants. Of course you can also use them for whatever purpose you plant any other tulip, but one thing must be observed. The bulbs must be planted only 4 in. deep and only 4 in. apart to be effective, and they must be lifted when the leaves turn yellow and must be allowed to dry and then stored in a dry, airy place until the Fall, when they are planted again into the garden.

The second year they are much poorer in quality and after that are worthless. They really out to be replaced with fresh bulbs each year.

FOR GROWING IN POTS

I must frankly admit they are superior to any other class of tulips for this purpose, for they succeed better and look better.

MY FAVORITE SELECTION

Here I must say I have no preference for I don't grown them any more, but I have omitted from my list all undesirables as to color.

In order to assist our customers in selecting Tulip varieties for beds, borders, etc., we beg to give herewith a list of the most popular bedding varieties classed in very early, early and late varieties, the relative height of stems is indicated by T. tall, M. medium and D. dwarf.

Very Early Varieties.—D. Scarlet Duc, D. White Duc Maxims, M. Crimson King, T. King of the Yellows, M. La Reine, M. Maas, T. MacKinley, M. Montresor, M. Primrose Queen, D. Vermilion brilliant, D. Immaculee, M. Proserpine, M. Rembrandt.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued

Early Varieties.—D. Artus, D. Bachus, D. Belle Alliance, M. Canarybird, D. Cottage Boy, M. Chrysolora, D. Cottage Maid, M. Calypso, M. Cromson King, M. Duchesse de Parma, M. Dusart, M. Fabiola, T. Golden Queen, D. Gold Finch, M. Joost van Vondel, T. Keizerskroon, D. Jenny, M. Lady Boreel, M. La Grandeur, M. La Riente, M. Primrose Queen, M. Ophir d'or, T. Pottebakker White, T. Pottebakker Yellow, M. President Lincoln, T. Prince de Ligne, D. Princess Marianne, T. Princess Wilhelmina, M. Prosperity, M. Queen of the Netherlands, T. Red Admiral, D. Rose Grisdelin, T. Sir Thomas Lipton, D. Stanley, T. Thomas Moore, M. van Berchem, M. van der Neer, T. White Hawk, M. Wouwerman, D. Yellow Prince.

Late Varieties.—T. Crimson Brilliant, D. Cerise Grisdelin, T. Couleur de Cardinal, T. Le Reve, T. Pink Beauty, T. Prince of Austria, M. Princess Helene, M. Rosamundi Huikman, M. Rose Luisante, D. Royal Standard, T. White Swan.

Varieties for Exhibition of Amateur Collections

The following new and choice varieties are recommended: Brilliant Star, Cottage Boy, De Wet, Enchantress, Flamingo, Golden Lion, Jaune Aplati, Lady Boreel, La Grandeur (Grand Scarlet), La Remarquable, McKinley, Pink Beauty, President Taft, Unique, Red Admiral, Sir Thomas Lipton, Rising Sun, White Beauty.

Duc Van Thol Tulips

This class of tulips is rather small, but very early, and are perhaps the prettiest tulips when massed in shallow pans for the house.

Not less than six bulbs of any tulip will be furnished unless they are offered by the single prices.

	Doz.	100
Cochineal, rich vermillion, large flowering Duc, extra early....	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Rose .....	.85	6.00
Scarlet .....	.95	7.00
White Maximum, improved White Duc, very early and larger flower .....	.85	6.00
Yellow .....	.95	7.00

Single Early Tulips

Rainbow Mixture, extra fine mixture of 100's of choice tulips...	.60	4.00
Albion (White Hawk), pure white, early, improved form of the well-known La Reine; this variety is both an excellent forcer and bedder .....	.95	7.00
Artus, showy deep scarlet, very good bedder.....	.75	5.00
Augusta, dark pink; a large flower and excellent forcer.....	1.25	8.00
Belle Alliance (Waterloo), early scarlet, large, sweet-scented flower .....	.85	6.00
Brilliant Star, bright vermillion scarlet, black center, extra; a most beautiful tulip for early forcing.....	1.50	10.00
Calypso, pale primrose yellow, quite distinct and recommendable for forcing .....	.85	6.00
Canarybird, yellow .....	.75	5.00
Cerise Grisdelin, purple cerise, white bordered, very distinct....	1.25	8.00

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued

	Doz.	Per 100
Chrysolora , pure yellow, large flower, very good bedder.....	.95	7.00
Cottage Boy , yellow, edged orange, very distinct, fine bedder..	.95	7.00
Cottage Maid , delicate rose, white flush, very fine bedding tulip	.85	6.00
Couleur de Cardinal , velvety crimson scarlet, a most useful variety forcing and valuable bedder.....	1.00	7.00
Crimson Brilliant , deep crimson scarlet, very useful early forcing variety, fine long stemmed cutflower.....	.85	6.00
Cullinan , rosy pink, with white in the center of the petals, ex- cellent for forcing.....	1.25	8.00
De Wet , beautiful golden, flushed and striped fiery orange, scarlet, quite a distinct shade, unlike any other variety; grown under glass it is a real orange shade...Each, \$.50		
Dusart , dark vermilion scarlet, an excellent bedder.....	.85	6.00
Enchantress , wine red, large flower, with paler buff tinted edges, very beautiful.....	1.25	9.00
Flamingo (Carnation), brilliant rosy carmine with white in the center of the petals, excellent for forcing.....	1.00	7.00
Fred Moore , deep orange, a sport of Thomas Moore, fine forcing tulip .....	.85	6.00
Golden Queen , pure yellow, extra large globular flower, very showy	1.00	7.50
Gold Finch (Yellow Prince sported), pure yellow, sweet- scented. This variety is a valuable improvement of Yellow Prince, as it is entirely without orange stripes and has all the good qualities of the old favorite.....	1.00	7.00
Golden Lion of Hillegom , golden, changing to fiery orange scar- let, most distinct	1.25	8.00
Gold Prince , yellow.....	.85	6.00
Grace Darling , large flower, soft orangered.....	.85	6.00
Juane Aplatie , pale buff and apricot, very distinct.....	1.25	8.00
Joost v. d. Vondel , cherry red, white feathered, handsome large flower .....	.75	5.00
Joost v. r. Vondel , pure white (Lady Borell), large flower.....	1.00	7.00
King of Yellows , pure deep yellow, early, excellent forcer.....	.75	5.00
Lady Boreel , purest white, large flower; a grand tulip for exhi- bition, also for bedding.....	1.00	7.00
La Grandeur (Grant Scarlet), bright scarlet, very large flower; one of the most beautiful tulips.....	1.00	7.50
La Reine , white shaded rose.....	.75	5.00
La Remarquable , very distinct, purple red, edged flesh color...	.85	6.00
La Riente , beautiful bright rose flowers with white flush.....	.85	6.00
La Reve , very large flowers of a rosy-buff tone with yellow base; very handsome	1.75	12.00
Maes , dazzling scarlet.....	.85	6.00
McKinley , orange red, shaded carmine outside, very distinct shade, large flower, tall stemmed, extra good for early forcing .....	.85	6.00
Max Havelaar , glowing orange, flushed salmon rose; when forced the color becomes a beautiful cherry red.....	1.00	7.00
Montresor , fine pure yellow, extra early; may be had in bloom before Christmas	1.25	8.00

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued

	Doz. Per 100	
Ophir d'Or, large deep pure yellow, very fine bedder and good forcer .....	.85	6.00
Pink Beauty, deep glowing rose with white flush outside; a very lovely tulip	1.00	7.00
Pottebakker, pure white, large bold flower, tall growing.....	1.00	7.50
— Pure yellow (Royal Sovereign) .....	.85	6.00
— Scarlet (Verboom), large flower.....	.85	6.00
President Taft, beautiful silvery cerise on white ground; an extra fine novelty	1.75	12.00
President Lincoln (Queen of the Violets), purplish mauve, white base, very showy.....	.85	6.00
Primrose Queen (Herman Schlegel), remarkably distinct, flowers of fine form and of a delicate primrose yellow shade; very lovely when forced.....	1.00	7.50
Prince of Austria, fine orange red, sweet-scented, of beautiful form and very recommendable for forcing and bedding..	.85	6.00
Princess Helene, large elongated flower of the purest white, extra .....	.85	6.00
Prosperpine, rich, satiny carmine rose.....	1.40	10.00
Prosperity (Rein des Reines), rose pink, splendid forcer; a lovely tulip for the flower market.....	1.00	7.00
Queen of the Netherlands, flowers of beautiful globular form, color soft rose, flushed white; very showy when grown in pans .....	.85	6.00
Queen of the Whites, beautiful purest white.....	.85	6.00
Red Admiral, inside orange scarlet, outside brown red, beautiful large yellow center.....	.85	6.00
Rembrandt, deep scarlet, early forcer.....	1.00	7.00
Rising Sun, very large flower on tall stem, color deep golden yellow; a flower of great substance.....	2.00	14.00
Rose Aplatie, white, delicate rose edge, early lively cup-shaped flower; fine in pots.....	.85	6.00
Rose Grisdelin, delicate rose, flushed white, excellent forcer..	.85	6.00
Rose la Reine, deep carmine rose.....	1.25	8.00
Rose Luisante, fine deep brilliant rose, very showy for pots; a grand tulip	1.00	7.50
Sarah Bernhardt, very large flower, rosy buff.....	2.00	14.00
Sir Thomas Lipton (Royal Scarlet), extra brilliant scarlet bedder	1.00	7.50
Thomas Moore, terra cotta, shaded gold.....	.85	6.00
Unique, fine bold flower, white with distinct yellow base.....	.85	6.00
Van der Neer, violet, handsome large flower.....	1.25	8.00
Vermilion Brilliant, dazzling vermilion scarlet.....	1.00	7.00
White Beauty, the white sport of Pink beauty, large pure white flower	3.50	25.00
White Hawk (Albion) (White Falcon), pure white, early, extra (improved form of the well-known La Reine); our stock is very large of this variety.....	1.00	7.50
White Swan, true, pure white, tall stemmed egg-shaped flower; most valuable cutflower .....	.85	6.00
Wouwerman, claret-purple .....	.85	6.00
Yellow Prince, yellow, sweetscented.....	.85	6.00

DOUBLE TULIPS

Double Tulips have a merit. They stay longer in bloom as they require longer time to unfold their many petals and be used for all purposes in the garden as well as for growing in pots. They come into bloom a few days after the single Early Tulips, but stay perfect fully a week longer.

Varieties for Exhibition or Amateur Collections

The following new and choice varieties are recommended: Bleu Celeste, Boule de Neige, Brimstone, Electra, Golden King, Peach Blossom, Prince of Orange, Rose d'Amour, Schoonoord, Sweetheart, Toreador, Velasquez.

	Doz.	Per 100
Rainbow Mixture, extra fine.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
Alba Maxima, pure white, late.....	.85	6.00
Arabella, purplish carmine rose, early.....	.85	6.00
Bleu Celeste (Blueflag), enormous flower, violet blue, extra...	1.00	7.00
Boule de Neige, large pure white, fine double flower.....	.85	6.00
Brimstone (Safrano), pale yellow, flushed salmon; a sport of Murillo	1.25	8.00
Cochineal, vermilion scarlet, fine forcing tulip.....	1.25	7.50
Couronne d'Or, yellow, shaded orange on erect stiff stems, excellent forcer .....	.85	6.00
Electra, new rosy violet.....	1.25	8.00
Gloria Solis, scarlet red, yellow bordered.....	.85	6.00
Golden King, new clear soft yellow; a beautiful full double flower, excellent for pot culture.....	1.25	9.00
Imperator Rubrorum, scarlet, extra.....	1.25	8.00
La Candeur, white, late.....	.85	6.00
Lacq of Haarlem, beautiful rosy violet.....	1.60	12.00
La Grandesse, deep rose.....	.85	6.00
Le Matador, dazzling scarlet.....	.85	6.00
L'Innocence, pure white, good bedded with "Imperator".....	.85	6.00
Lord Beaconsfield, deep carmine rose.....	.85	6.00
Murillo, white shaded rose, best forcing variety.....	1.00	7.00
Peach Blossom, bright pink, a sport of Murillo.....	Each \$.50	
Prince of Orange, deep orange, extra.....	1.50	10.00
Prince of Wales, deep claret, handsome large flower.....	1.00	7.50
Queen Emma, brilliant deep cherry rose.....	1.00	7.50
Queen of the Netherlands, soft white, flushed pink.....	.85	6.00
Rose d'Amour, very showy soft blush.....	1.25	8.00
Rubra Maxima, deep vermilion crimson, much better than the old Rex Rubrorum for bedding.....	.85	6.00
Salvator Rosa, deep rose, extra, forces well.....	1.25	8.00
Schoonoord, pure white, sport of Murillo.....	.85	6.00
Sweetheart, most beautiful white, full double.....	.85	6.00
Tearose (Safrano, Brimstone), pale yellow, flushed salmon, quite a distinct shade in tulips and a lovely color when forced	1.25	8.00
Titian, scarlet with narrow yellow edge, good forcer.....	1.00	7.00
Toreador, bright scarlet, margined buff-yellow, good forcer...	1.50	10.00
Tournesol, red, yellow bordered.....	1.00	7.00
— Yellow, orange shaded .....	.85	6.00
Turban, violet, yellow center.....	.85	6.00
Velasquez, new, pure yellow sport of Murillo, very fine tulip with many good qualities.....	1.25	8.00
Vuurbaak, fiery orange scarlet, excellent for pots.....	1.25	8.00
William the Third, bright red, very large flowers, excellent bedder .....	.85	6.00
Yellow Rose, true, deep yellow, late.....	.85	6.00

PARROT TULIPS

This class has become very popular of late, and is remarkable for its fantastic form and coloring. It has just one fault: that the flower is too heavy for the stalk, and, after a storm, the flowers bend.

The flowers are large and each petal is gracefully fringed, while the colors are of such wonderful combination that they resemble the plumage of a beautiful parrot. Bulbs should be planted close (four inches) so that the plants support each other. Plant four inches deep.

In groups of one sort they are delightful in the border or rockery, or even in masses in an open bed they are gay in the extreme.

	Doz.	Per 100
Coffee Color, brown and yellow.....	.75	5.00
Constantinople, red, shaded orange.....	.75	5.00
Cramoisi Brilliant, deep crimson, extra.....	.75	5.00
Lutea Major, yellow striped.....	.75	5.00
Markgraaf, true yellow inside, red scarlet striped outside.....	.75	5.00
Perfecta, light scarlet, striped on greenish yellow ground.....	.75	5.00
Preciosa, red, gold striped.....	.75	5.00
Superfine, mixed .....	.60	4.00

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS OR JONQUILS

The above terms are often misused, for what one understands to be a Daffodil another calls Jonquil, and vice versa, and all, of course, are Narcissus.

In comparing bulbs of different classes, we must frankly admit that this class here mentioned proves the most satisfactory of all, and one gets more real value from them.

A garden without Daffodils is a garden without poetry, and a garden without poetry is one minus the greatest charm.

There are two seasons of the year when I welcome great masses of gold in the garden, for it means sunshine, and we welcome sunshine both in the early spring or in the late fall.

No other flower gives us the wealth of gold as the Daffodil.

Daffodils are the very best subjects for pot culture and never fail. They come into bloom so easily.

In connection with pot culture, I want to impress my reader with one fact, namely: that the "double nosed bulbs" are preferable for this purpose, because they throw up several flowers and thus make a more effective showing.

The best varieties for pot culture are prefixed (P).

Daffodils do splendid when grown in bases filled with fibre.

Outdoor Culture: The depths in which to plant these bulbs vary according to the size of bulbs and so this information is imparted with each sort. Daffodils should always be planted close, no farther than six inches apart. They look splendid when grown in clusters of twelve or twenty-five in the border, or in stately rows in front of shrubbery or in masses in open beds.

LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS

The varieties offered under this heading are all of the single form with a broad cup or perianth and a long, extra large trumpet.

The usual form of bulbs we furnish is the largest size round form, which produces one specimen flower. With a number of varieties you will notice that we offer two sizes, namely: "double nose bulb" and "first size round bulbs." "Double nose" means that the bulb is a composition of several connected under one skin or by one root base and such bulbs throw up two to four flower spikes. If you want masses of flowers, order the "double nose" size, but if you want perfection and size of bloom, use "first size round" bulbs.

MY FAVORITE SORTS

	Doz. Per 100	
(P) Emperor. Deep primrose perianth, rich full yellow trumpet, flowers of enormous size and grand texture, extremely showy, and having enormously large bulbs. Plant 6 inches deep. Extra fine double nose bulbs.....	\$1.25	\$ 9.00
First size round bulbs.....	.85	6.00
(P) Empress (Bicolor). Perianth pure white and of great substance. Trumpet bright yellow and extremely large. The exact counterpart of Emperor in form and size, but having a white cup instead of yellow. Most attractive by this color combination. Plant 6 inches deep.		
Extra fine double nose bulbs.....	1.25	9.00
First size round bulbs.....	.85	6.00
(P) Golden Spur. The entire flower is of a rich, golden yellow, very large but not so expanded as Emperor. Plant 4 inches deep.		
Extra fine double nose bulbs.....	1.25	8.00
First size round bulbs.....	.85	6.00
(P) King Alfred. One of the latest introductions, being simply monstrous in size. The perianth is golden yellow and the trumpet is of the same shade. At the same time, the mouth is very deeply frilled, giving it a most refined form. It is extremely bold and the prize winner in flower shows. Only a limited quantity for sale. Plant 6 inches deep.		
Extra large double nosed bulbs.....	Each \$.30	
(P) Madame de Graaf. A most exquisite flower and very refined in appearance. It is the nearest to a pure white, large trumpet Daffodil. The perianth is pure white; the trumpet at first is soft primrose but passes gradually to the purest white. Very beautiful. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs.....	1.25	9.00
(P) Olympia. A splendid novelty. The trumpet is yellow with a perianth of slightly paler shade. The flower is much larger in size than Emperor and, besides, being very effective for potwork. This is a remarkably fine Daffodil—one of the very best. In appearance it is rather bold but has a negligee look. In color it is much the same shade of yellow as Emperor. If anything rather deeper. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs.....	2.00	14.00
(P) Van Waveren's Giant. This is the largest of all Daffodils. The flowers are of huge dimensions, perianth primrose yellow, with bright yellow trumpet. It is just ideal for pot culture and as an exhibition flower it cannot be excelled. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs....	Each \$.25	

LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS—Continued

Doz. Per 100

- (P) **Vanilla**. An elegant flower, growing on an extremely long stem, with a broad cup of sulphur yellow and a narrow extremely long trumpet of deeper yellow. Its greatest virtue is its distinct perfume, namely, that of vanilla. Plant 4 inches deep..... 1.50
- (P) **Bicolor Victoria**. I consider this one of the boldest varieties for planting in the garden; at the same time it is exceedingly handsome when grown in pots. The perianths are creamy white, while the open trumpet is of a rich, golden yellow. It is not as large as Empress, but, in my mind, far more effective when grown out-of-doors. Plant 6 inches deep.
- Extra fine double nose bulbs..... 1.25 9.00
- First size round bulbs..... .85 6.00
- Please note that the depth indicated with each variety to plant is intended for outdoor culture; for pot culture, the depth is all alike.

COMPLETE LIST

- Cornelia**, deep yellow trumpet, broad yellow perianth (Award of Merit R. H. S., 1905) (Improved Emperor)..... \$1.50 \$10.00
- Glory of Leyden**, immense trumpet and perianth, deep yellow.. 1.25 9.00
- Grandis** (Bicolor), white perianth, long yellow trumpet, late flowering, dwarf 1.00 7.50
- Henry Irving**, broad yellow perianth, fine yellow trumpet, extra early, good forcer..... 1.00 7.00
- Horsfieldii** (Bicolor), white perianth, yellow trumpet, early, extra mother bulbs..... \$1.50 10.00
- Round bulbs 1.00 7.50
- J. B. M. Camm** (Bicolor), perianth white trumpet, creamy yellow, handsome flower..... 1.50 10.00
- Madame Plomp** (Bicolor), twisted perianth, golden yellow trumpet 1.25 8.00
- Major**, yellow, old variety85 6.00
- Mrs. Harry J. Veitch**, golden yellow trumpet, broad pale yellow perianth, very handsome, free-flowering variety. Each \$.35
- Mrs. Thompson**, pure white, early strong grower..... 1.25 8.00
- Obvallaris** (Tenby Daffodil), distinct pure yellow..... .85 6.00
- P. R. Barr**, pale yellow perianth, rich yellow trumpet..... 1.25 8.00
- Princes**, yellow, sulphur white, perianth, extra stock, best double nosed bulbs..... .85 6.00
- Princess Ida**, white perianth and trumpet, edged yellow..... 1.25 9.00
- Spring Glory**, clear white perianth, with long petals and long chrome yellow trumpet, reflexed brim..... 2.75 20.00
- Silver Spur**, very early bicolor, opening a few days later than Golden Spur 1.50 10.00
- Weardale Perfection** (Bicolor), perianth white, trumpet sulphur. This is one of the finest daffodils for growing under glass. The flowers last a long time and possess a delicate charm seldom met with in other varieties..... Each \$.50
- William Goldring**, pure white, perianth, primrose trumpet..... 1.25 8.00
- Von Sion** (Spurius), pure yellow, large expanded trumpet, excellent for forcing single..... 1.00 7.50
- W. P. Milner**, sulphur trumpet..... 1.75 8.00

MEDIUM TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Under this title, we classify all such single Daffodils where the trumpet is much shorter than in the preceding class, and the flower thereby has a rather different appearance. It looks more like a "cup and saucer," for the saucer is much larger than the cup, and in quite a few of the varieties the cup is really so small that it appears more like an eye, but, notwithstanding these shortcomings, flowers have a certain grace and beauty and in my mind are just as attractive as those with the giant trumpet. Great advance has been made within recent years in this short-cupped class by introducing more color into the flower. In some of the latest varieties the cup is almost bright scarlet, making it most beautiful.

MY FAVORITES

	Doz.	Per 100
(P) Barri Conspicuous. I consider this the best in this class, both for garden use and for pot culture. The saucer is very broad and clear yellow, while the broad short cup is at the base, of the same color, but at the tip is edged white, bright or in scarlet. It is very free in blooming, by that I mean that each bulb throws up more than one flower. Plant 3 inches deep.....	.75	5.00
(P) Lady Godiva (Barbara Holmes). Very elegant form, perianth white, cup broad. yellow, edged bright orange scarlet. Plant 3 inches deep.....	.75	5.00
(P) Lucifer. This is one of the latest varieties and a fore-runner of the class which has bright red cups. The saucer is elegantly formed and of the purest white; the short cup is of glowing, orange scarlet. The combination is exceedingly beautiful. Plant 4 inches deep.....	.75	5.00
(P) Sir Watkin. This variety makes a most bold appearance, both in the pot and in the garden, and is just as attractive as the large trumpet variety, for it has a distinct trumpet, rather broad instead of long. The saucer is sulphur yellow, while the trumpet is deep yellow. It has an excellent quality, the flower is held most rigid on the stem, and no wind or storm can injure it. Plant 4 inches deep. First size round bulbs .....	.75	5.00
(P) Mrs. Langtry. This sort is the most graceful little flower and absolutely pure white, both in cup and saucer. Several flowers are produced by the bulb. Plant 3 inches deep...	.75	5.00

COMPLETE LIST

Barri Albatros , perianth white, pale lemon cup, frilled and edged glowing orange red, beautiful.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
— Bull Finch , lemon perianth, cup heavily edged orange.....	1.25	8.00
— Firebrand , creamy white, fiery red cup, very distinct.....	1.50	10.00
— Glitter , may be called the yellow poeticus Ornatus, deep yellow with beautiful scarlet rimmed eye; very pretty when grown in pans	1.25	9.00
— Seagull , large spreading pure white perianth, cup canary, edged apricot, extra, very charming flower.....	.85	6.00
— Sensation , white perianth, yellow cup, edged orange scarlet	Each \$.15	
— Southern Star , very fine, well shaped pointed perianth, expanded crown of bright yellow, banded with orange.	Each \$.50	

MEDIUM TRUMPET DAFFODILS—Continued

	Doz. Per 100	
Incomparabilis, Simplex, yellow, deep yellow cup, large and free flowering .....	.85	6.00
— Autocrate, deep yellow perianth and cup, very pretty.....	.85	6.00
— Beauty, perianth sulphur-barred yellow, large cup margined, orange scarlet .....	.85	6.00
— Carolina, yellow, cup tinted orange, a little crinkled. This variety is splendid for late forcing.....	.85	6.00
— Frank Miles, soft clear yellow, twisted perianth, handsome flower .....	.85	6.00
— Gloria Mundi, clear yellow perianth, much expanded orange scarlet cup .....	.85	6.00
— Homespun, perianth, soft pale yellow, fine expanded cup of same color, extra.....	Each \$.50	
— Lady Margaret Boscawen, a magnificent bicolor, pure white perianth, broad segments, large, bold expanded, deep yellow cup	Each \$.75	
— Leonie, a beautiful deep yellow incomp, much recommended for late forcing; produces an abundance of flowers.....	.85	6.00
— Mabel Cowan, white orange cup.....	.85	6.00
— Stella, white perianth, yellow cup.....	.85	6.00
— Stella Superba, a fine bold flower, much larger than the preceding, clear white perianth, yellow cup.....	1.00	7.00
— Torch, yellow perianth, deep orange crown.....	1.25	8.00
— Will Scarlet, creamy white perianth, large rimmed fiery orange red cup, distinct.....	Each \$.30	
Leedsii, type silvery white, lemon cup.....	.85	6.00
— Bridesmaid, pure white perianth, broad white cup, slightly margined pale primrose and crinkled at brim.....	1.00	7.00
— Duchess of Westminster, large pure white perianth, long, soft canary cup, tinged orange, passing off almost white, very fine	2.50	16.00
— Evangeline, large pure white perianth, soft lemon cup, strong grower	2.25	16.00
— Minnie Hume (Queen of England), white perianth, lemon cup .....	.85	6.00
— Waterwitch, perianth and cup snowwhite, large flower.....	2.00	15.00
— White Lady, broad round overlapping perianth, pale canary cup, very fine, eucliaris shaped.....	.85	6.00

THE TRUE JONQUIL

This species is quite different from what the ordinary gardener calls "Jonquil." It is miniature in form, has leaves like grass, but tall, slender spikes, which bear two or more flowers of fairly small size, but of delightful fragrance. They are just ideal for pan-culture, to be grown in the house and excellent for garden, where they form a splendid cut-flower. If you once try them you will always grow them. There are a number of varieties, most all resembling each other. I offer but one sort—the best.

(P) Odorus Campernelli. Two to four fairly large blooms of delightful fragrance on a stem. Plant 2 inches deep.....	\$.75	\$ 5.00
— Plenus, double yellow, the true and rare form of the double Campernelli; the flowers are seated on stems 2 feet high, quite double and number from 1 to 3 on a stem; very handsome .....	.75	5.00
Odorus Rugilosus, rich yellow, broad perianth and cup.....	.60	4.00
Jonquilla (Single sweet-scented), rich yellow.....	.60	4.00
— Flore-pleno (the double Jonquil), double rich yellow, very fragrant .....	.75	5.00
Tenuior (Silver Jonquil), sulphur yellow cup.....	1.00	7.00

SMALL CUPPED DAFFODILS

	Doz.	Per 100
Excellent for rockeries and hardy border or naturalizing.		
Burbidgei , perianth white, scarlet crown.....	.75	5.00
— Blood Orange , broad lemon petals with very bright orange scarlet eye .....	.75	5.00
— Eyebright , very distinct, pure white overlapping perianth, brilliant flat orange scarlet eye.....	2.25	16.00
— Stonechat , yellow, crown edged deep orange.....	.85	6.00
— Vivid , ivory white, glowing orange red cup.....	1.75	12.00
Engleheartii Circlet , broad imbricated cream perianth, yellow crown brightly rimmed orange.....	3.00	20.00

THE POET NARCISSI

(Also known as "Pheasant Eye")

This perhaps is the best known type in American gardens, and as a rule is the only sort called "Narcissus." It is absolutely hardy, flowers later than the Daffodil or Jonquil, and increases readily in our climate.

The color is white, star-shaped flower with a small cup of orange in centre; most attractive and sweet. Plant bulbs 3 inches deep.

The variety "Poeticus Ornatus" is the most suitable sort for pot culture.

Were you ever in the Alps and saw whole mountain sides covered with these Poet Narcissus? Why not duplicate this beautiful sight on your own place? Nothing will make you happier.

Poeticus, Recurvus (the old Pheasant's Eye). Pure white perianth, cup deep orange red..... \$.75 \$ 5.00

Poeticus, Glory of Lisse. The improved Poeticus ornatus.
A splendid forcer

(P) **Poeticus, Ornatus**. Pure white perianth, broad cup margined scarlet, early. First size, round bulbs..... .75 5.00

— **King Edward** (Almira), broad pure white perianth, orange scarlet crown

— **Laureate**, one of the largest and best, flowers of good substance, pure white eye edged dark red..... 1.50 10.00

NARCISSUS POETAZ HYBRIDS

The above title means absolutely nothing to the amateur, and without the following explanation he would little realize what a beautiful flower this is. Someone in Holland had a splendid idea. We all love the paper white Narcissus, but we also dislike very much its too strong perfume. In crossing it, though, with the old Pheasant Eye Narcissus, we have here a variety which produces flowers exactly of the form of the Poeticus, but being born by three to five flowers on a single stem, and possessing a fragrance resembling that of the Gardenia. Not only have we these in white but also in yellow, and to my mind they are in grace and beauty far ahead of any of the Daffodils or Narcissi. Furthermore, they are absolutely hardy, and, grown in pots, are, on account of the many flowers on a single stem, far more attractive than any other sort. I consider the unfolding of the bud a most interesting feature, and if you will kindly watch it next spring you will agree with me. The bulb should be planted four inches deep.

(P) **Elvira**. Pure white petal with a yellow cup, large flower,
3 to 4 flowers on a stem..... \$.85 \$ 6.00

(P) **Irene**. Perianth pale yellow, orange eye, 8 to 9 flowers
on a stem

Aspasia, perianth pure white, yellow eye large flowers (4 to 5) .85 6.00

Jaune a Merveille, four to six flowers on a stem, soft primrose
perianth, bright yellow cup edged orange..... 4.00 30.00

Klondyke, perianth yellow, deep golden yellow eye, 6 to 7
flowers on a stem..... 2.00 15.00

Triumph, pure white perianth, deep yellow eye..... 1.75 12.00

NEW POETAZ NARCISSUS

The following are the latest acquisitions in this section:

Characteristics: They are nearer the type of Polyanthus Narcissi, the coloring is more distinct and the individual flowers are longer. They form an altogether superior race and are splendid pot plants.

	Doz.	Per 100
Admiration , pale yellow, cup scarlet edged.....	\$1.85	\$14.00
Antigone , white perianth, bright yellow cup (4 to 5 flowers) ..	1.85	14.00
Bouquet Enorme , white perianth, yellow cup, large truss.....	1.85	14.00
Eurydice , pure white, lemon cup, grand truss (4 to 5 flowers) ..	1.25	9.00
Grace Fornes , pure white perianth, orange yellow cup, large flower	1.75	12.00
Hamon , yellow, deep yellow cup, extra fine in pots.....	2.35	18.00
Joconde , pale yellow perianth, deep golden cup (4 to 5 flowers)	2.25	16.00
Laurens Koster , pure white perianth, large yellow cup, long stems	1.35	8.00
Lucrece , pure white perianth, large flower, orange yellow cup with orange margin, extra.....	1.50	10.00
Mignon , white perianth, cup creamy white with deep orange scarlet edge, very distinct (3 to 4 flowers).....	1.75	12.00
Profusion , white perianth, small yellow cup.....	1.25	8.00
Sovereign , yellow, deep yellow cup, very fine (5 to 6 flowers) ..	2.00	15.00

MIXTURES OF DAFFODILS

Extra mixture of trumpets.....	.85	6.00
Extra mixture of Incomparabilis, Barri, Burbidgei and Leedsii varieties .....	.75	5.00
Fine mixture of all kinds for naturalization.....	.75	5.00

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

I believe it is superfluous for me to describe this particular type, for every one knows them.

- (P) **Alba, Plena Odorata**. This particular sort is very little known, and this surprises me very much, for it has a special virtue. The pure white double flowers remind one exactly of a double gardenia; it even has that waxy texture in the petals, and as to fragrance it is unexcelled. It can be naturalized in grass and is perfectly hardy in the border. For pot culture it is much desired. Plant 4 inches deep.. \$.75 \$ 5.00
- (P) **Double Von Sion**. This is the real old-fashioned Daffodil, with its open flowers completely filled with petals. Splendid for garden work and even for naturalizing in woods, lawns, or rockeries, while for pot purpose it is splendid. The flower is golden yellow, and the true sort should be absolutely pure in color and not have certain petals green. This green petal spoils the look of the flower, and so you see it pays to buy the best bulb. Plant 6 inches deep.
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Extra large, double nosed bulb..... | 1.25 | 9.00 |
| First size, round bulbs..... | .85 | 6.00 |
- Campernel** (Odorus), plenus, double yellow, true form of the double Campernel
- | | | |
|--|-----|------|
| | .85 | 6.00 |
|--|-----|------|
- Incomparabilis**, double (Butter and Eggs), double light yellow.
- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| | 1.25 | 8.00 |
|--|------|------|
- **Golden Phoenix**, light yellow with deep golden center.....
- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| | 1.00 | 7.00 |
|--|------|------|
- **Orange Phoenix** (Egg and Bacon), large double white with orange base
- | | | |
|--|-----|------|
| | .85 | 6.00 |
|--|-----|------|
- **Sulphur Phoenix**, large double white with sulphur center...
- | | | |
|--|-----|------|
| | .85 | 6.00 |
|--|-----|------|

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

This variety is strictly for house culture, as it is not hardy in the garden. It sends up long stems which bear a great many white starlike blossoms, which have an extremely sweet fragrance; to some people the fragrance is even too strong. It is most interesting subject because it cannot only be grown in soil but does splendidly when planted in shallow dishes filled with pebbles and water. In growing it in this fashion, flowers can be had inside of eight to ten weeks, but the best success is achieved when, after the bulbs have been planted in the pebbles, the dish is placed in a dark, cool spot for about three weeks, and then brought to the direct light but kept absolutely cool at all times. It is much better to grow it where the temperature is only fifty degrees than in an overheated living room. In fact, when it is grown in a warm room it grows too fast, with the result that the buds dry up before they open, and you wonder why you have failed. I offer Jumbo bulbs only. Plant a dish every two weeks, but purchase all at once and store them in a cool, dry place.

Doz. Per 100
\$1.00 \$7.50

NARCISSUS GOLDEN SHOWER

(Soleil d'Or)

Of similar character than Paper White and grown in the same fashion; one of the finest subjects to be grown in pebbles and water. The bulbs I offer come from Guernsey and are much superior to those grown in France. I control the entire output of this crop.

Doz. Per 100
\$1.25 \$9.00

FULD'S GIANT CROCUSES

As we cannot obtain the usual small bulbs such as Snowdrops, Scillas, Chionodoxias, etc., Crocus form the only early harbinger of spring, and so it behooves that we adopt them in a more liberal measure.

When we speak of Crocuses, we picture them at once in the lawn, but the one fault here is usually that we do not plant one-fourth enough. I would much rather that you plant one hundred Crocuses in ten square feet than the same quantity in a thousand feet, which you usually do. The proper thing to do is to plant never less than a thousand in a well-defined area. In the hardy border we should plant them in clusters of twenty-five, setting them two inches deep and not more than two inches apart.

Crocuses are a most interesting subject for house culture, for they can be grown in pans of soil, or in fibre or in shallow dishes of pebbles and water. In order to grow Crocuses successfully in a room, the pots or flats in which they have been planted should be kept in bulb-pit outdoors or in a cold cellar until the middle of January, because even a moderately mild temperature before that date will spoil them. A few degrees of frost will do no harm. After January 15th a steady temperature of 50 or 60 degrees will bring them into bloom in a few weeks.

All the named varieties I offer herewith are of giant blooms and you will find them a revelation when you compare them with your usual sorts.

Our grower says:

"As the list of Named Crocus which is generally offered to the trade only contains a few really good sorts like *Purpurea Grandiflora* and *King of the Whites* and almost all the others are very inferior flowers, we have tried, by crossing some of the best, to obtain a better strain. The results of our endeavors exceeded all expectations, and especially in white and striped varieties we have something far better to offer to the trade than the older sorts. The flowers of our new strain are large cup-shaped, of good substance, and almost all of them have very conspicuous protruding orange anthers.

FULD'S GIANT CROCUSES—Continued

NEW VARIETIES		Per 100
Apollo, very deep purple, extra fine.....		\$4.00
Aspasia, white with pale lilac stripes.....		3.00
Caesar, purple, fine large flower.....		4.00
Edina, fine large flower, mauve stripes on white ground and white margin, base and stem purple.....		3.00
Julia Culp, large purple with narrow white edge.....		4.00
Kathleen Parlow, purest white, large orange anthers, fine substance, extra		3.00
Mikado, pale greyish lilac, inside deep mauve stripes.....		3.00
Ovidius, reddish purple.....		4.00
Pallas, white ground, fine light lilac stripes, remarkable showy orange anthers, extra large flower.....		3.00
Pollux, extra large purple, very fine.....		5.00
Scipio, white outside, with purple base and pale mauve stripes inside, orange anthers, extra fine.....		3.00
Tilly Koenen, very large, pure white, large orange anthers, fine substance		4.00
Trilby, fine deep purple, white edge, very distinct.....		4.00
White Lady, very fine large cup-shaped flowers, pure white, brilliant orange anthers, extra.....		4.00

MIXED CROCUS FOR MASSING

Mixed, all blue and purple.....	1.50
Mixed, all white	1.50
Mixed, all striped	1.50
Mixed, all colors	1.50

REGULAR NAMED CROCUS

Blue and Purple Varieties

Albion, dark purple, extra.....	2.50
Baron Brunow, deep purple.....	2.50
Bleu Flamme, pale and dark blue.....	2.50
Empress of India, bright purple.....	2.50
John Bright, deep purple, early.....	2.50
King of the Blues, extra large purple.....	2.50
Lord Palmerston, bright purple.....	2.50
Marquis of Lorne, very fine purple, large flower.....	2.50
Maximilian (Dorothea), a pleasing shade of lavender, distinct from all others	2.50
Non Plus Ultra, purple with conspicuous white edge.....	3.00
President Lincoln, deepest purple.....	3.00
Prince Albert, deep blue.....	3.00
Purpurea Grandiflora, dark purple, extra large flower.....	4.00
Victor Hugo, very dark.....	3.00

White Varieties

Caroline Chisholm	3.00
Montblanc, pure white.....	3.00
Queen (King) of the Whites, large pure white, very floriferous, extra white Crocus	3.00
Queen Victoria	3.00

Striped Varieties

Albion, large flower, purple with white feathers.....	3.00
La Majestueuse, white striped lilac.....	3.00
Lothairk, extra fine deep purple stripes on white ground.....	3.00
Madame Mina, light lilac striped.....	3.00
Sir Walter Scott, white striped pale lilac.....	2.00
Golden Yellow, extra large.....	4.00
Cloth of Gold (Susianus), yellow.....	3.00
Cloth of Silver, pale yellow.....	3.00

DUTCH HYACINTHS

Selected First Size Bulbs for Pot Culture and for Exhibition

The quality of Hyacinths varies as to the size and plumpness of the bulbs. I know my patrons want the best only, and so I offer here only the choicest product of Holland. Nothing better can be produced in the world.

In ordering, please state: Selected first size.

Shades of Pink

	Each	Doz.	100
Cardinal Wiseman, bright rose, broad spike.....	25c	\$2.50	\$20.00
De Wet, very fine light rose, broad spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Duchess of Albany, fine bright crimson, extra.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Garibaldi, glowing crimson red, early.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Gertrude, rosy pink, large compact truss.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Gigantea, blush pink, small bells, but compact fine spike.	25c	2.50	20.00
Hofgartner Kunert, very large light pink truss.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Jacques, pink, enormous spike, extra Exhibition variety..	25c	2.50	20.00
Koh-i-noor, fine rosy salmon, semi-double, distinct.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Lady Derby, bright rose pink, very fine large spike, excel- lent for pot culture.....	30c	3.00	24.00
La Victoire, brilliant scarlet red, very fine spike, extra for exhibition; when forced, the color of this variety is not so deep as when grown out of doors.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Moreno, improved form of Norma, the spike is much larger, great number of bells and of a true rose pink..	25c	2.50	20.00
Queen of Pinks, beautiful rosy pink, extra bells and long spike, new	25c	2.50	20.00
Pink Perfection, fine delicate pink, shaded lavender dis- tinct	25c	2.50	20.00
Roi des Belges, fine deep red, compact spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Rosy Gem (Rosine), deep rose, fine large bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00

Shades of Blush and Pure White

Albertine (Syn. Augusta), purest white, early.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Arentine Arendsen, early pure white with fine open petals, extra	35c	3.50	27.50
Baroness van Tuyll, pure white, fine truss.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Grandeur a Merveille, rosy white.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Hein Roozen, fine large pure white, splendid bulb, new...	35c	3.50	27.50
La Franchise, waxy white, large bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00
La Grandesse, the most showy pure white, fine bells, extra for exhibition	30c	3.00	24.00
L'Innocence, pure white, large truss, the best all 'round white Hyacinth for all purposes; forces well and is equally good for bedding.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Madame van der Hoop, pure white, large bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Mr. Plimsoll, ivory white, good spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Monsieur van der Hoop, pure white, a sport of the well known Madame van der Hoop.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Queen Emma, almost pure white, large bells, forming a beautiful and big truss on a strong stem.....	40c	4.00	30.00

DUTCH HYACINTHS—SELECTED FIRST SIZE—Continued

Shades of Lavender and Violet

	Each	Doz.	100
Admiral Courbet, very early, azure blue, large bulb.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Bismarck, sky-blue, very broad spike and excellent for early forcing	40c	4.00	30.00
Captain Boyton, porcelain blue, shaded darker blue, large bells and very fine, well filled spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Dr. Lieber, very early medium blue, compact spike.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Duke of Westminster, deep purplish blue, large bells with white center, extra	30c	3.00	24.00
Enchantress, pale porcelain tinted lilac and light center, handsome spike, distinct, fine for exhibition.....	35c	3.50	27.50
General van der Heyden, lavender with darker lilac shading, fine bells and well filled spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Gounod, dark lavender blue, very large.....	45c	4.50	35.00
Grand Lilac, light blue, shaded lilac.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Grand Maitre, deep lavender blue, large compact truss with very dark stem, which contrasts beautifully with the color of the bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Grand Monarque, light blue, fine bell and spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Ivanhoe, deep purple, light center, extra fine.....	40c	4.00	30.00
Johan, French grey	25c	2.50	20.00
King Alfred, large bells, fine lilac blue shaded plum-purple, lighted up towards the center, extra.....	30c	3.00	24.00
King of the Blues, dark blue, compact truss, extra.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Lord Derby, silvery porcelain, large spike.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Marie, deep blue	25c	2.50	20.00
Menelik, purplish black, very distinct.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Pearl Brilliant, pale blue, large bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Queen of the Blues, pale azure-blue, large spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Schotel, pale blue, good forcer.....	25c	2.50	20.00

Shades of Yellow

City of Haarlem, pure yellow, large truss, extra fine, Exhibition variety	35c	3.50	27.50
King of the Yellows, bright yellow, compact spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
La Grande Jaune, buff, fine spike.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Primrose Perfection, primrose yellow, fine bells.....	30c	3.00	24.00
Yellow Hammer, pure yellow, beautiful neat truss.....	35c	3.50	27.50

Shades of Purple and Violet

L'Esperance, dark claret, very showy.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Lord Balfour, lilac, tinged violet, very large bells.....	25c	2.50	20.00
Sir William Mansfield, purplish mauve.....	25c	2.50	20.00

SELECTED GARDEN HYACINTHS

This grade is considered the best value offered in Hyacinths; the bulbs being of the same age as first size, but falling just below the required measurements of the latter; hence the important reduction in price.

For outdoor planting in beds and borders, they are preferable to their large brothers; the flower spikes, not being quite so heavy, endure much better the occasional rough winds during springtime. Of course, they will do for pot purposes as well when the best spike is of secondary importance.

Although this size of bulbs can be supplied of all the varieties listed in this catalogue, I recommend the following for size of flower, good resistance against weather and for forcing quality.

All of the varieties offered below are:

\$2.00 per Dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Not less than six bulbs of any one kind should be ordered.

Please mention "Selected Garden Size" when ordering.

Cardinal Wiseman, bright rose, dense spike, late.

De Wet, fine light rose, a sport of Grand Maitre.

Gertrude, rosy pink, compact truss, equally good for bedding and forcing.

Gigantea, blush pink.

Lady Derby, bright rose, fine, forces early.

La Victoire, extra scarlet red.

Moreno, deep pink, very fine large bells, forces early.

Queen of the Pinks, beautiful rosy pink, extra large truss.

Pink Perfection, delicate pink, shaded lavender, very fine.

Robert Steiger, deep carmine.

Roi de Belges, deep scarlet, extra.

Rose a Merveille, rosy pink, fine for growing in pans.

Rosy Gem, deep rose, large bells, very good bedder.

Angenis Christine, pure white.

Arentine Arendsen, very fine, pure white.

Baroness van Tuyll, pure white, good spike.

General Vetter, blush white.

Grande Blanche, blush white, good spike.

Grandeur a Merveille, rosy white.

La Franchise, waxy white.

La Grandesse, large bells, very fine, pure white, excellent for forcing.

L'Innocence, pure white, extra, forces well.

Mme. van der Hoop, pure white, large bells, fine for pots.

Mr. Plumsoll, ivory white.

Captain Boyton, light blue shaded darker blue, early forcer.

Grand Lilac, light blue, shaded lilac.

Grand Maitre, deep porcelain blue, beautiful spike, equally good for bedding and forcing.

Grand Monarque, fine light blue.

Johan, pale porcelain, extra fine bedder.

King of the Blues, fine deep purplish blue, the best deep blue for all purposes.

Marie, deep blue.

Queen of the Blues, pale blue, large spike, very fine for pot-growing.

Potgieter, pale blue.

Pieneman, dark porcelain, large bells.

Pearl Brilliant, very pale blue.

Regulus, light blue.

Schotel, pale blue, forces well.

City of Haarlem, extra deep yellow.

King of the Yellows, bright yellow, compact spike, late.

Yellow Hammer, pure yellow, very fine, excellent for forcing.

Lord Balfour, purplish violet, large bells.

Sir Wm. Mansfield, purplish mauve, forces well.

THIRD SIZE HYACINTHS

Recommended for massing in pans and in the garden. The bulbs are of the same size as the mixtures, but we supply named varieties, which may be well used for forcing and when planted in borders are all of one single shade of pink, red, etc.

All of the varieties offered below are:

\$1.50 per Dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Not less than six bulbs of any one kind should be ordered.

Please mention "Third size Hyacinths" when ordering.

Single red and rose	named	Double red and rose	named
Single blush and pure white	"	Double white and blush white	"
Single dark and light blue	"	Double dark and light blue	"
Single yellow	"	Double yellow	"

MIXED HYACINTHS

For large plantings, where the price of second size bulbs makes their use prohibitive, this size is used with much success. As these bulbs may be planted more closely together, the solid color effects of the beds will also be greater, the ground being better covered with blooms.

Please mention "Mixed Hyacinths" when ordering from this offer.

Please note that the shades mentioned are mixed and not separate.

All of the varieties offered below are:

\$1.25 per Dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

Not less than six bulbs of any one kind should be ordered.

Single red, all shades	Double red, all shades
Single rose and pink	Double rose and pink
Single dark red	Double dark red
Single white, all shades	Double white, all shades
Single pure white	Double pure white
Single blush white	Double blush white
Single blue, all shades	Double blue, all shades
Single light blue	Double light blue
Single dark blue	Double dark blue
Single yellow	Double yellow
Single, all colors	Double, all colors

THE OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWERS FROM SEED

(Hardy Perennials)

In presenting this offer at this time I am rendering the gardening public another "Just Delightfully Different" service. It spells:

Timely Sowing: The seeds offered herein should be sown from May 1 till August 1. This means "efficiency" in the garden. (1) You can use the frames which are now being emptied, and (2) you will have the right kind of plants to withstand the first winter.

How to Sow: Sow in flats and place in a frame, with either the glass whitewashed or lath cover in place of sash. In other words, shade must be over the seedling flats. Always sprinkle with an "Ideal" watering pot; cost, \$4.50.

Where to Transplant: Two transplantings must take place. The first, when the seedlings are large enough to be given larger space in another flat, about four weeks after sowing. At least 3 inches space should be given each plant and the flat set back in the frame. The second, about Sept. 15, when they should go in their permanent quarters, and this final transplanting should not be done after Oct. 1, as these young plants must grip the soil with a set of new roots before winter sets in or otherwise they are lifted to the surface by frosts and perish.

I recommend to sow and plant in flats first, for two reasons: First, because it is so much more handy to transplant; and second, because if any seedlings are not large enough by fall they can be kept so much better in the frame until spring.

How to Protect These Seedlings for the Winter

The only protection these plants require is a layer of six inches of straw after hard frost has appeared.

Please do not cover them with manure. It is harmful.

Please Order by Number Only

THE USUAL NOVELTY OFFER

I know you enjoy this and you are really looking for it, and I want to make you happy whenever I can; but in order to do it here I would have to present almost my entire offer, for it contains so much that is new and rare that there would be little left for the rest of the story, and as I want you to read it all, I combine it. You see, there is a method in my madness.

The "January" edition of "My Garden Favorites" has had such a welcome reception, and you all have sent me so many kind words about it, that I don't want you to be disappointed in any of my issues. They are designed to form an indispensable set of literature for amateur gardeners and to realize that they truly fulfill their mission is a reward greater than I anticipated. I thank you.

My offer of "Perennial Seeds" is unique, as it contains nothing which is difficult to grow nor which is undesirable from the standpoint of color or character. It is so gratifying to me to note that my audience applauds my dislike for certain colors or flowers which I consider unworthy for an artistic garden. It proves that the world is progressing, notwithstanding all signs to the contrary.

Happiness for everyone is to be had for the beckoning. Just reach out for it and take your share. You are not limited. This world is beautiful to live in. It is our world, and is just what we make it.

To surround ourselves with flowers makes grouch and hate impossible; it brings sunshine where there is none: it brings us smiles and glowing cheeks and bright eyes and a look into a future which can only be rosy. So why not follow in the footsteps of others who have found their heaven on earth?

THE OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWERS FROM SEED Continued

I love to encourage the growing of any plant from seed, for it is the one redeeming feature in gardening which supplies the thrills, the heart-throbs, the suspense, and finally the exultant joy. When we know that we have raised one plant from seed we feel ourselves in a higher sphere, we feel we have done something in our life worth while.

But when we play with seeds, it is not all success; in fact I dare say you and I have, sometimes, more failure than success. It is the elimination of failures to which I have devoted many years in the past, and I shall devote the rest of my life to it, for if I succeed in this, I have reached my goal—I have made gardening successful.

6414. Fuld's New Bluebell "Summer Charm"

Distinct Form of "*Campanula Lactiflora*"

The Most Gorgeous Perennial in Existence Today

For the last ten years this most wonderful showy perennial has adorned exclusively one of the most charming and renowned "New England Gardens." The owner had refused the most alluring offers of plantsmen and seedsmen to share the beauty of this remarkable plant with others. But being attracted by my literature, and realizing that the greatest joy is divided joy, and being fully aware that my patrons would, more than any others, appreciate such a fine novelty, she gracefully consented to furnish me with her surplus of seeds and plants.

A vote of thanks for this generous and noble spirit is in order.

Now let me tell you what this plant is, for I am sure you have become already impatient.

Above all, it is a hardy perennial—truly hardy in all climates. Seeds sown this year would only produce plants which will flower next year.

In appearance it is unlike any other bell flower. From the healthy nest of robust but graceful leaves near the ground, rise several stout, straight spikes to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, forming a perfect pyramid of lustrous light green foliage. During June the plant comes bedecked from the very base to the utmost top with fairly large outward growing bluebells, the size as found on the Chimney Bell. When in full bloom the plant is literally covered with these blossoms, until not a single leaf can be seen. When thus, it outrivals the most gorgeous delphinium or any other perennial for effect.

The plant perfects itself slowly into bloom so that its most beautiful effect is not visible until July, but now its real value can be judged; unlike any other perennial it remains in most effective bloom until late in the fall. Of course, the finest flowers fade, but if you cut off the individual flower heads, as fast as they fade, new crops of blooms are borne uninterruptedly.

You can rely upon my assertion that the plant is truly never out of bloom, once it starts.

The Color: Oh, what a delight. No two plants are alike. From the palest—almost whitish—lavender, the tints range to the very deepest imaginable, but each one is clear and has no inkling of any other color.

How to Employ: Exactly like hardy larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Culture: The seed should be sown from early May until July—the earlier the better—either in a cold frame or in the garden, but in both instances the bed must be shaded. When large enough to handle, transplant once more into a bed, allowing then 6 inches of space for each plant; finally early in September plant out into their permanent quarters and when ground becomes frozen, cover up with six inches of straw. Allow 18 inches of space for each plant when in border.

As the quantity of seed available for this year is extremely limited—and being anxious to disseminate this novelty at once—I offer,

Seeds, per pkt. (about 100 seeds), \$1.00

TWO NEW AQUILEGIAS

No. 6345. — **New Giant Lavender**—Enormously large flowers with long spurs having white or pale primrose sepals and deep lavender petals and spurs. Extremely beautiful. Pkt., 35c

No. 6349. — **Silver Queen**—Another long spurred flower of which the petals are white, tinged rosy sapphire. Really a new and most delightful color. Pkt., 35c

6452. Clemataquilla

An entirely new form of flower, being a cross between a large flowered clematis and the columbine (*Aquilegia*). In appearance it resembles the largest of Columbines, but having no spur. A splendid cut flower. Pkt., 50c

6500. Delphinium Fuld's Surprise Mixture

Surely I would not dare to offer this as a novelty, if I was not sure that what I am offering is extremely unusual. The seed I have secured from an American hybridizer, whose reliability is unquestioned; but more than that, I selected the seeds personally from specimens which I consider so superior to anything I have ever seen that I can guarantee you a real "surprise" when your seedlings come to bloom. Pkt. (50 seeds), 50c

6505. Delphinium Belladonna (Mrs. Ormsbee's Strain)

It is with a certain amount of pride that I offer to my friends something of unusual merit. Mrs. Ormsbee, whose beautiful blue garden is the envy of every gardener, has kindly consented to furnish me with seeds of her renowned "Belladonna," which is of the most heavenly blue. But Mrs. Ormsbee will only furnish me seeds which are cropped this year, which will be in August, and so in consequence these seeds will be delivered in August only, when they should be immediately sown, as every seed will then germinate. Mrs. Ormsbee tells me that she discovered a secret in growing these plants, and this is her secret. When the young plants have two sets of leaves she lifts and transplants them, and at that time she trims the root with a shear so that they are all of equal length, and she says that after that she can almost see them grow. This strain was never known to have had a disease, and as she has only this one kind, it is absolutely true. Pkt., 50c

6820. Oenothera "Afterglow"

A beautiful new evening primrose. Plants grow to a height of 2 feet and are always aglow with clear yellow flowers which have a bright red calyx. The flowers remain expanded in brightest sunshine. Pkt., 25c

6880. New Sunbeam Poppies

Here we have a new race of Poppies; first of all, they are hardy but unlike any other perennial Poppy. They flower uninterruptedly from May till October, and this in itself is the greatest virtue of this novelty.

They resemble somewhat a cross between the Iceland and Shirley Poppy, for in color they come nearer the "Iceland," but in length and strength of stem and size of flower, robust habit, they are even ahead of the Shirley Poppies.

This novelty comes to us from England, where it has been exhibited freely during the season of 1919, and an Award of Merit was bestowed upon it by the Royal Horticultural Society of London in July of that year.

If all the claims of the originator are true—and I have faith in him—this new poppy is going to be mighty popular in the future. Pkt., 35c

COMPLETE OFFER

of

OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS

(Perennials and Biennials)

As these have been fully described in the January edition of "My Garden Favorites," I simply mention the names without description and if anyone wishes another copy of the spring edition, they are welcome to it.

No. 6300. —	Achillea the Pearl.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6310. —	Alyssum Saxatile Compactum.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 4320. —	Anchusa Italica Dropmore Var.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6325. —	Aquilegia, New Scotch, Long Spurred.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 6330. —	— Fuld's Long Spurred	Pkt., 25c
No. 6335. —	— Coerulea Hybrida	Pkt., 15c
No. 6340. —	Chrysantha. Pure golden yellow.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6342. —	Coerulea. True blue.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6347. —	Nivea Grandiflora. Pure white.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6348. —	New Rose and Scarlet Shades. Very attractive.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 6350. —	Arabis Alpina, white.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 6360. —	Aster Sub-Coeruleus	Pkt., 25c
No. 6380. —	Bellis Perennis Giant, white.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6385. —	— — Pink	Pkt., 25c

Canterbury Bells, Single

No. 6400. —	— Single Purplish Blue.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 6402. —	— Single Pure White	Pkt., 10c
No. 6404. —	— Single Pink	Pkt., 10c

Cup and Saucer

No. 6405. —	— Purplish Blue	Pkt., 25c
No. 6406. —	— White	Pkt., 25c
No. 6407. —	— Pink	Pkt., 25c

Campanula

Popular Name—Bellflower

No. 6410. —	Carpathica (Carpathian Harebell). Clear rich blue....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6412. —	— Alba. White	Pkt., 15c
No. 6414. —	New Bluebell (Summer Charm).....	Pkt., 50c
No. 6415. —	Persicifolia Grandiflora Coerulea. Deep blue.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6417. —	— Alba. Pure white.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6460. —	Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 6470. —	Cerastium Tomentosum	Pkt., 10c

Delphinium

No. 6510. —	Belladonna (Regular good strain). Silvery-blue....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6515. —	Bellamosa. Clear dark blue.....	Pkt., 35c
No. 6520. —	Formosum. Dark blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 6530. —	Chinese Butterfly. Cornflower-blue.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6532. —	— Blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 6533. —	— White	Pkt., 15c

Digitalis

No. 6550. —	Purplish Blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 6552. —	White	Pkt., 15c
No. 6554. —	Delightful Pale Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6555. —	Pale Yellow (dwarf growing).....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6560. —	All colors blended.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6575. —	Eryngium Oliverianum Superbum.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6585. —	Eupatorium Ageratioides	Pkt., 15c
No. 6590. —	Gaillardia Lady Rolleston.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6592. —	— Finest Mixed	Pkt., 25c
No. 6625. —	Gypsophila Paniculata	Pkt., 15c
No. 6627. —	— — Fl. Pl.....	Pkt., 35c
No. 6650. —	Heuchera Sanguinea	Pkt., 25c

Double Hollyhocks

No. 6675. — Newport Pink, an exquisite shade of true pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 6680. — Salmon Pink	Pkt., 20c
No. 6685. — Light Yellow	Pkt., 20c
No. 6695. — Pure White	Pkt., 20c
No. 6696. — Apple Blossom Pink.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 6697. — Bright Rose	Pkt., 20c
No. 6698. — Buff	Pkt., 20c

Fuld's Single Hollyhocks

No. 6700. — Pure White	Pkt., 20c
No. 6705. — Pink	Pkt., 20c
No. 6715. — Iberis Sempervirens	Pkt., 15c
No. 6750. — Linum Perenne. Blue.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6755. — — White	Pkt., 10c
No. 6785. — Meconopsis Sinuata	Pkt., 25c
No. 6790. — Myosotis Victoria	Pkt., 15c
No. 6792. — — Robusta Grandiflora	Pkt., 15c
No. 6794. — — Blue King	Pkt., 25c
No. 6800. — — Dissitiflora	Pkt., 25c
No. 6825. — Oenothera Yongi	Pkt., 25c

Papaver Nudicaule

No. 6875. — White	Pkt., 15c
No. 6876. — Bright Yellow	Pkt., 15c
No. 6877. — All shades blended.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 6880. — Poppy Sunbeam	Pkt., 35c

Papaver Orientale

No. 6890. — Mrs. Perry. Apricot Pink.....	Pkt., 35c
No. 6982. — Mary Studholme. Salmon.....	Pkt., 35c
No. 6895. — Perry's White. Pure White.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 6900. — Platycodon Alba	Pkt., 15c
No. 6905. — — Blue	Pkt., 15c
No. 6950. — Pyrethrum, Single	Pkt., 25c
No. 6955. — — Double	Pkt., 50c
No. 6960. — Polemonium Coeruleum	Pkt., 15c
No. 6965. — — Album	Pkt., 15c
No. 7050. — Shasta Daisy, Alaska.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7060. — Stokesia Cyanea	Pkt., 15c

Sweet William

No. 7075. — Double Giant Mixed	Pkt., 20c
No. 7080. — — Newport Pink, salmon pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7085. — — Crimson King, dark crimson.....	Pkt., 20c

Thalictrum

No. 7100. — Aquilegiafolium, purple flowers.....	Pkt., 20c
No. 7105. — Dipterocarpum	Pkt., 50c

No. 7115. Thermopsis Caroliniana

Pkt., 25c

Valerian

No. 7150. — White	Pkt., 10c
No. 7152. — Red	Pkt., 15c

Verbascum (Mullein)

No. 7180. — Ellen Willmott	Pkt., 50c
No. 7185. — Mixed Sorts	Pkt., 50c

Veronica (Speedwell)

No. 7205. — Alba. White.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7210. — Incana. Amethyst blue	Pkt., 25c
No. 7225. — Viola Cornuta. White.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 7230. — — Light Violet.....	Pkt., 25c

FULD'S NEW BLUE LACE FLOWER

For several years some enterprising florist near New York has furnished to the flower stores on Fifth Avenue a charming blue flower to which he gave the name of "Blue Lace Flower." Not a bad name at all, rather alluring and appropriate, for the flower resembles very much the Queen Ann's lace of which everyone is fond. For all these times ladies would come to me and ask me if I could not furnish seeds of this beautiful flower, and I had to confess that, although I knew the flower 25 years ago, its real name had gone from my memory and without it I could not procure the seed. The florist would not disclose its real name, for he was getting fabulous prices for the flowers, and he was anxious to retain such a bread-winner to himself. But this made me doubly anxious to find out its name and finally last December through the courtesy of a friend I discovered it, but then I was not sure if I could get the seed, and so I did not dare to offer it in the spring book. The seed finally arrived and is now in stock.

Let me describe this beautiful flower. It is a common annual and is easily grown out of doors. Sown in May in a well prepared soil in single rows, it should be thinned out as soon as the plants are up and a space of 12 inches should be allowed for a single plant. It will begin blooming by July and continue to bloom until September. When the plants are about 8 inches high the top ought to be pinched out and thus we produce a bushy growth. The plant will attain a height of 15 to 18 inches and have quantities of lovely blossoms. The stem is very slender and each stem produces a humble flower of the most exquisite clear lavender blue.

The flowers should be freely cut, for the more it is cut the more it will bloom. As a lasting cut flower it has no rival. I have had flowers on my desk lasting from eight to ten days; even the buds unfold and its buds are the most beautiful of any I have ever seen.

Packet, 50c each.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO PICK DELICIOUS FRESH MUSH-ROOMS FROM YOUR LAWN ALL SUMMER LONG?

I know this question was superfluous, for I know you are only too eager to say "Yes."

But you want to know how it is done. N'est ce pas? Here is my story:

Let me send you two or more bricks of a special brand of mushroom spawn. This comes in flat bricks. Break it up in pieces one inch square, making about twenty of a brick, and go out into your lawn armed with a painful of fine fresh horse manure, a flat trowel or small spade, and every two feet you lift a small piece of sod, remove a little soil from underneath, put in a trowel full of the manure, a piece of the spawn on top and pad back the sod. This is all the work necessary. This should be done between May 1 and July 1. With the first warm rains, which are always sure to appear early in summer, the mushrooms begin to grow, and many a morning you will find your lawn just full of them. They will keep on bearing for all fall, and next spring, and then forevermore, and there is just one point we must observe, namely, to pick all (large or small) early in the morning, for if they have been exposed a full day to sunlight they are worthless.

The mushrooms which you grow from the spawn I will send you will be pure white, and some of them will grow to mammoth proportions.

For a small lawn two bricks is the smallest quantity one should use, but ten bricks is none too many if the lawn is spacious.

Fuld's Special American Mushroom Spawn for lawn planting, per brick 50c. Per 10 bricks, \$4.50.

If wanted via parcel post, add 10c per brick for postage.

The season of 1919 was most unfavorable for this work, as we had too much rain.

THE ROSE-BUG IS DOOMED THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

A REAL ROSE-BUG KILLER

The Most Welcome News for Every Gardener in the World

I take pride and pleasure to announce the premier and exclusive offering of

"MELROSINE"

(Copyrighted 1919)

I want to give full credit for this wonderful discovery to the man who deserves. Everyone who loves and grows roses is indebted hereafter to Mr. Hugh Balfour Barclay, Superintendent for Miss Anne Thompson of Merion, Pa., for making rose growing the greatest joy in gardening.

"MELROSINE"—the new insecticide which quickly kills the dreaded rose-bug as well as the minor insects of the rose and other plants, is the result of nearly one thousand experiments—812 to be exact—extending for a period of four years. There are many excellent remedies for all other insects upon the market, and even some were advertised to kill the rose-bugs, but they utterly failed when tried out on rose-bugs because this insect, being a hard-shelled creature, was immune to the various concoctions of Sulphur, Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead, etc., or if such preparations finally did kill him, the flower and even the plants were destroyed by the strong acids and poisons in the mixtures.

Furthermore, they were unpleasant to use and extremely poisonous and the user often felt worse than the rose-bug when through spraying.

In 1918, samples of the insecticide were sent out for severe tests to about 20 rosarians—all of them enthusiasts and well known to the rose world. The replies received were most gratifying and the originator was urged to place his discovery upon the market at once. This was thought unwise, as he wished to conduct more experiments and better his product, if possible, and so in 1919 more tests were made and a more suitable base for his material was found, as well as an additional discovery which enhanced the value of the mixture greatly, that is, a harmless substance which caused the rose-bugs to quickly come out of their hiding place among the flowers, if even the least bit of the spray material touched them, so that they could receive the full benefit of the second spraying which is advised.

This insecticide, unlike most others, is much more efficient when used on a bright sunny day, preferably at 11 o'clock or about 2 o'clock, not at high noon, and the day should be calm, and if possible, not breezy.

The insecticide is absolutely non-poisonous and harmless to house animals or human beings; in fact, it could be taken without any ill effects afterwards.

The mixture as received should be diluted with 20 to 25 parts of water, if you wish to kill the rose-bug.

The proper method of spraying is to spray the plants lightly at first and watch the results in a few seconds. The rose-bugs will come out from the actual flowers and then they should receive a second and copious spraying. The insecticide will leave absolutely no mark on the flowers or injure them in the least, except when the flowers already past the perfection age and has opened fully to fade away.

Furthermore the insecticide has a most agreeable odor which makes it pleasant to handle and it is not imparted to the fragrance of the flower. Any rose-bug which has been properly sprayed cannot fly and will shortly die or even if not sprayed enough to cause quick death will never again recover enough to eat roses or enter the earth to appear next year.

THE ROSE-BUG IS DOOMED—Continued

The rose-bug, or rose-chaffer, is a light-brown bug about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long which appears from out of the ground in the near vicinity of roses or other plants upon which it feeds in the rose season which is the very end of May until about July 15th. It appears with the first blooms and disappears again after 4 or 5 weeks of work. It is most peculiar that it attacks the white roses first, and when it has finished these, it will go to the yellow roses and then to the pink and red ones, but suppose it has finished all your roses it is not satisfied and first of all it attacks the Japanese Iris, Paeonies and many other flowers, and in addition it destroys the entire crop of grapes and cherries. The rose-bug being a hard-shelled bug, is extremely difficult to exterminate with any preparation which would not also destroy the plants infected. With this new insecticide these possibilities are entirely eliminated for it does not injure the tenderest of flower or foliage. The rose-bug, after its destructive work, re-enters the soil near the plants to hibernate and in the following season he is here in greater numbers.

By using "MELROSINE" for 2 consecutive seasons—daily—afterwards the number of rose-bugs should be so diminished that it will be very easy to destroy them completely thereafter.

This insecticide must be sprayed from the first day the rose-bug puts in appearance, daily, with the exception of cloudy or rainy days, until he has disappeared for the season. We also suggest that during the flowering season and immediately after disappearance of the rose-bug, the soil around the roses is thoroughly cultivated, for in this manner the new insect which is in the larvae stage is destroyed and, above all, no weeds or grass must be allowed to grow near roses for here they could possibly hide.

As rose-bugs prefer light sandy soil and hibernate in it, it is preferable, if possible, to select heavy soil for rose beds; in fact, roses love a heavy soil anyhow. In order to give our patrons an idea how much is required to spray a certain number of roses during the season we wish to say that if a garden contains 100 roses, it would require 5 gallons of "MELROSINE" to do the work effectively for an entire season.

The best sprayer to use is an Auto Sprayer made of brass which contains 3 gallons of liquid. In order to make 3 gallons of this mixture, it requires one pint of the insecticide, with the balance water.

"MELROSINE" has been tested and is endorsed by the greatest authorities on rose growing.

"MELROSINE" is sold as follows:

Sample Cans, enough to make a gallon of diluted mixture for thorough trial on a number of plants, 50c. Per pint, \$1.00; per quart, \$1.75; per 2 quarts, \$3.25; per gallon, \$6.00.

FLOWER LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching the practical growing of flowers by amateurs. It is most unique and individual and at the same time practical beyond comparison. It is all meat—no shell; contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject, once published. For the latter reason it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess the magazine beginning with the first number. The first number appeared July, 1916, so that at present Volume 3 is being published. Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number, 1919), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of 1920.

You may subscribe to any complete or future volume.

Back numbers are always in stock. The new volume begins with July 1.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$5.00 in loose volumes, or \$8.00 for four volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra Self-Binders, each 75c. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Flower Lore"

"Flower Lore is assuredly first aid to amateurs. Many a plant has been saved by its timely advice."

"One of my friends reads Flower Lore, and she feels she must have it."

"The sample copies of Flower Lore you have sent me strike me as being more 'Johnny on the spot' than anything I have ever had the pleasure of reading on the subject; you get the information when you need it."

"Flower Lore, especially, I do not care to miss; it has been most helpful to me."

"I have learned a lot from Flower Lore."

"Your publications are very entertaining and instructive. Just the little short cuts and extras which only the professionals usually know."

"I am very much pleased with your 'Lores'; they are different from the regular garden magazines. Have taken considerable interest in gardening for the last twenty years and, as gardeners go, I believe I am a pretty fair kind of gardener; but these leaflets give one a sort of 'second wind' in the business, and am satisfied I can get better results by following some of your suggestions."

On account of the advance of printing paper and printing, the subscription rate to Volume 4, which begins July 1, will be \$1.50 in loose form or \$2.25 with binder. The back volumes, as long as the present stock lasts, will be \$1.25 in loose form or \$2.00 with binder.

VEGETABLE LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching not only the practical growing of Vegetables by amateurs, but the right kinds for your garden, when, where and how to sow, how to care for, how to crop, how to store, and finally how to prepare in a tasty fashion.

It is the only magazine in the world which deals exclusively with "Growing Vegetables for the Home Garden."

It is in a class by itself. It contains no ads and never repeats a single subject, once published. Hence it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess this magazine beginning with the first number published. The first number appeared July, 1917, so that at present Volume 3 is in process of publication.

Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for the current volume are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number, 1919), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of 1920.

You may subscribe to any complete or future volume. Back numbers are always on hand. The new volume begins with July 1.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 per volume or year if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920, \$3.75 in loose volumes or \$6.00 for the three volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra Self-Binders, 75c each. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Vegetable Lore"

"I received Vol. 1, Vegetable Lore, and am much pleased with the detailed descriptions and explanations of culture, etc. This is just what amateurs and others need to make a success of growing vegetables."

"Vegetable Lore is splendid. I am learning more about vegetable growing than I ever hoped to know."

"Vegetable Lore is invaluable to me."

"Your magazine fits the city lot garden and is especially helpful to amateurs."

"Please renew my subscription to Vegetable Lore. I don't want to miss a single number—would rather do without all the other books and magazines."

On account of the advance of printing paper and printing, the subscription rate to Volume 5, which begins July 1, will be \$1.50 in loose form or \$2.25 with binder. The back volumes, as long as the present stock lasts, will be \$1.25 in loose form or \$2.00 with binder.

THE VOICE OF NATURE

It speaks but many, many ears are mute,
To all the magic of its lute.
When lulls the first faint breeze of Spring,
Who lists to hear the Zephyrs sing?
Where breathes the first sweet perfumed flower?
Who lingers near to tell the hour?
Who hears the gayly, babbling brook
Sigh no beneath the shady nook?

A rose in a garden was sighing
"My life is so sad and drear,
Too soon I'll be faded and dying,
The winter is drawing near."
Ah—Ah—Ah
"Tis sad" sang a birdling so sweetly
Who heard the flower lament,
"But yet while you may, pretty rose bud,
Be happy and content,
Chi—Chi—Chi,
Yet while you may,
Chi—Chi—Chi,
Be happy and gay."

When summer passed I heard a voice
Which whispered sweetly "Child, rejoice—
The Autumn days are speeding forth
A cool wind blows now from the north
And leads once more a gorgeous line
Through that mysterious gate of Time."

Alas I could scarce smile for tears,
I thought of all the passing years,
The gladsome months now lying low,
And yet I loved the after glow,
So rich, so beautiful divine,
The season of the Autumn.

An original poem by
Amy Toll

Please do not copy without permission

Maurice Fuld

*Plantsman
Seedsman*

7 West 45th St. New York